

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, October 1, 1930,
Enroute from Tan Chou Ssu
to Peiping, Chihli, China.

During the night the wind from the north was quite high and when we got up the wind was still blowing hard, and it was quite uncomfortably cold.

We had breakfast about 7:30 a.m. and at 8:30 we bade all goodbye and with our seven donkeys and donkey boys, and ten pieces of official baggage, started up the trail en route to Mentoukou.

The climb was winding and steep up the mountain side and while on the temple grounds wound zigzaggedly among small leaved oaks, similar to those at Pa Ta Chu, of which we secured seed.

The country throughout the trip was rough and rugged, and was almost a continuous climb up and down sometimes excessively steep mountains. The wind especially at the small passes, was quite strong and disagreeably cold.

When we reached the narrow valley at Mentoukou, some three-fourths of a mile or so from the railway station, the dust was very bad. It was eleven o'clock when we arrived at the railway station. We found it occupied by soldiers but finally got enough room in a back room to stack our baggage and drink a little tea and eat a little lunch - with a dozen to twenty-five soldiers looking on.

We left Mentoukou about 1:40 P.M. and arrived in Peiping about 4:00 P.M. As a whole, we had a very interesting and successful trip.

The following is a list of the villages passed through between September 26th and October first, inclusive.

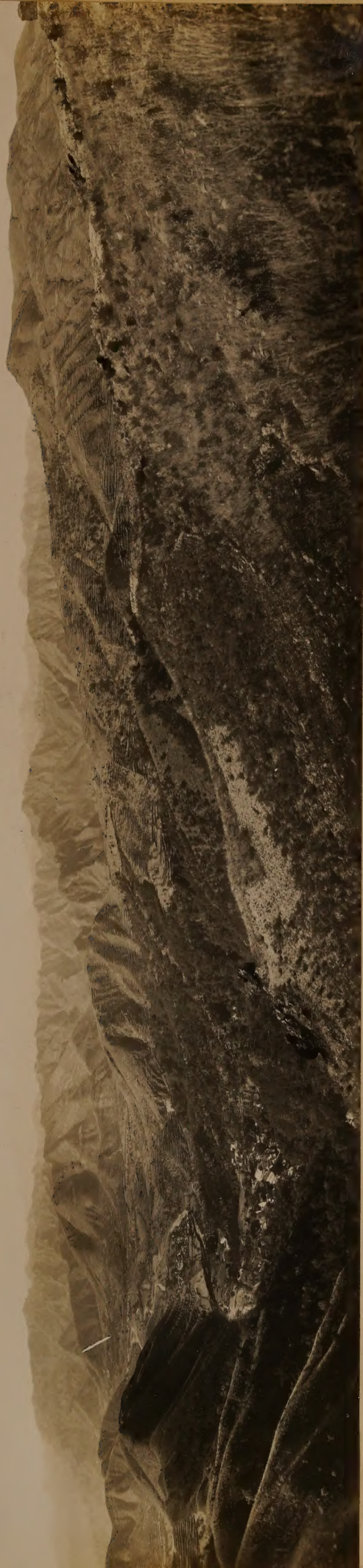
From Pa Ta Chu to Chieh Tai Ssu: Chin Wang Fu; Hon T'un; Long Shan; Pei Hsin An (we secured bean samples from a shop in this town); Ssu Tao Chiao (had lunch here); Ho ku Chuang; Shih Ch'ang; Ko T'ien; Chieh Tao Ssu Temple.

From Chieh Tai Ssu to Tan Chou Ssu Temple, the villages are as follows: Nan Chuang; Nan Hain Fang; P'ing Yuan; Tan Chou Ssu Temple.

And from Tan Chou Ssu to Mentoukou Station no other villages were passed except Mentoukou villages for several miles along the narrow valley.



negative # 45940. *Handwritten:* From the trail above the Temple I saw
 clear down, while enroute from there to Montebello. At the extreme
 right is our donkey caravan. The tree over is the temple grounds
 and above better conditioned that the rugged rough mountains could.
 no doubt, be repeated.



Negative # 45941 Landscape. Panoramic view from about the top
 of the ridge above the temple of Tan Chao seen. The temple can be
 seen near the head of the little valley at the left of the picture.
 This is a rough, rather rugged, unimproved country and yet
 much of it is farmed.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Wednesday, October 1, 1930.
 Kaiyuan, Manchuria.

It rained very hard during the night and early morning. Mr. Kafuka, director of the soybean farm, called shortly after 9:00 a.m. and took us out to the farm. We were shown some excellent plots and fields of improved Manchurian varieties. The increase fields are for the production of seed for distribution to Chinese farmers in the vicinity of Kaiyuan.

We found Chinese coolies busily engaged in cutting beans on the large fields. This was being done under contract with a man who has a large number of coolies in his employ and contracts for cutting crops for farmers about the Kaiyuan district. One picture was made of a coolie cutting beans and the result was that the entire force walked off the fields and went back to their quarters.

We returned to the laboratory rooms where soybean selections made by Mr. Kafuka were being threshed out. Eight Chinese women and girls were working on several hundred single plant selections. This squad was under the direction of two Japanese assistants who took careful notes on each selection.

Single Plant Selection Notes.

Station No.				
Weight of plant,	:	No. of pods,	:	
Color of pods,	:	Height of plant,	:	
Pods with 1 seed	:	2 seed	:	3 seed ; 4 seed .
Weight of seed				.
Color of seed				.
Luster of seed,				.
Color of hilum				.
No. of branches				.

After lunch we returned to the fields and found the coolies again cutting beans, that is all but one coolie. The one of whom the picture was taken in the morning did not return as having his picture taken made him sick. We did, however, manage to obtain some still, motion and panorama pictures of harvesting scenes.

From the farm we went to some nearby farming sections but found that all crops had been harvested and hauled to the threshing grounds. In the fields, men, women and children were busy pulling soybean stubble and roots, putting them in small bundles and taking them to the farm homes for winter fuel.

It began raining so we returned to the inn, packed up and left for Kungchuling on the 5:33 train. We arrived in Kungchuling at 7:55 p.m. in a downpour of rain.



Negative #45942. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
Chinese coolie cutting soybeans on farm near Kaiyuan. When
this fellow found we had taken his picture, he and the others
walked away and didn't return until afternoon.



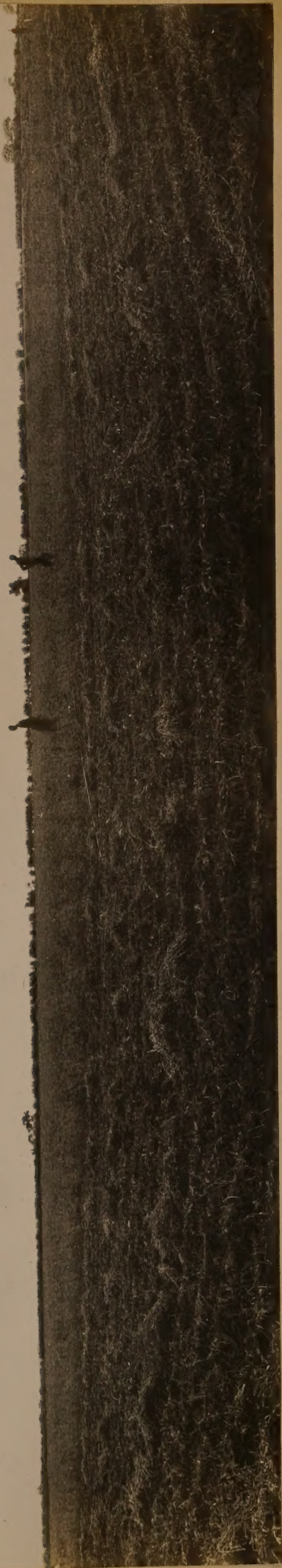
Negative #45943. Soja max. Soybean. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.
Harvesting soybeans near Kaiyuan.



Negative # 45944. Legs may. Harvesting Kaiguan, Manchuria.
General view of harvesting soybeans on farm near Kaiguan. The cutting
was done by Chinese coolies under a contractor and they received 40 Sen
per day from sunrise to sunset.



Signature # 45945. Boysen. Boysen. Boysen, Boysen.
 Boysen was a full of mature boysen on a farm near
 Boysen.



Raybena # 45746. Sage cut. Sage. Raybena, Manchurian.
General view of a field of mature raybena plants, which have
been cut and left to cure in the field in small bunches.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, October 2, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We worked today changing herbarium specimens and getting the dry ones packed and ready to go by parcel post. We also got seed collected on recent trips in shape for Yen to take home, dry and clean for shipment.

In addition to getting the herbarium specimens packed for shipment, we also got three boxes of seed packed and ready for parcel post shipment. These packages bear our numbers 14-P, 15-P, 16-P and 17-P. These will go forward by diplomatic pouch Thursday, October 9, 1930, en route to San Francisco and Washington, D. C.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
October 2, 1930, Thursday.
Kungchuling, Manchuria.

Rained very hard all during the night settling down to a drizzle which stopped about 10:00 A.M. We went out to the experiment station about 9:00 A.M. where we met Mr. Nakamoto, director of the station, and Mr. Murakoshi, agricultural engineer, who recently returned from graduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Nakamoto advised that the soybeans in the Kungchuling district had been harvested with the exception of a large field or two west of the station. Threshing season begins about the middle of October and extends until the latter part of November. The shipping season reaches its height during December and January, beginning about the middle of November. We were told that some harvesting would

be done tomorrow if weather conditions permitted.

After lunch we went to the forage crop division of the department of animal husbandry where we met Mr. Kozai, the forage crop expert. He said he had fourteen samples of seed of wild legumes and grasses for us native to North Manchuria and Mongolia. Bromus ciliatus is said to be the most promising forage grass at the station and Bromus inermis also gives very good results. Calamagrostis epigelos seed of which is desired by Mr. Vinall has been tried at the station but has not given very good results. We also met Mr. Kochi in charge of swine investigations who stated that Chinese farmers did not feed soybeans to hogs. They do, however, feed soybean oil cake extensively after the hogs are six months old, the previous feeding being kaoliang bran. The skins from mung bean seed obtained from mung bean vermicelli and noodle factories, and from sprouting places, are used exclusively as hog feed. Mr. Kochi advised that the Manchurian farmer has no soft pork problem as he desires soft pork and does not have ham or bacon to make.



Negative #45947. Zea maize.
Corn. Hakaton, Manchuria.
Native Manchurian corn sheller
that shells one row at a time.
Mr. Suyetake, our interpreter,
showing how to use it.

Negative #45948. Soja max.
Soybean. Kungchuling, Man-
churia. Close-up view of
Manchurian farmer showing
type of sickle or knife used
in harvesting soybeans.





Negative #45949. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. View of Chinese farmer cutting soybeans.



Negative #45950. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. General view of a mature soybean field where coolies are harvesting.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 2, 1930.

Mr. W. J. Morse,
c/o Yamato Hotel,
Dairen.

Dear Morse:

I was somewhat disappointed when we returned yesterday from a week's field trip into the regions about Pa Fa Chu, Chieh Tai Sou and Tan Chou Sou, which cover an area of something more than 60 miles, in the mountain and valley country, in not finding a letter from you.

Things have moved very much more rapidly here in connection with farming operations than I had any idea they would. During our trip to Tang Shan and Pa Hua Sou about the middle of September, practically no soybeans throughout those regions had been harvested. Most of the other grain crops, however, had been or were being harvested and taken off the fields.

On this past trip practically every crop had been taken from the fields with the exception of sweet potatoes and peanuts, and within another week I presume these will all have been dug and taken in. I doubt if we could find, at this time, a standing soybean anywhere in the vicinity of Peiping, therefore you will perhaps be disappointed when you reach Peiping in not finding any soybeans in the field.

I regret very much that I was not in a position to anticipate the changes in the handling of the farm crops in this region so as to have kept you more closely in touch with the situation. When you come you will now only be able to find the soybeans throughout this region in the threshing yards. However, even this, I think, will be of interest to you and there are many other interesting things in the fields about Peiping which I would like for you to see.

I am inclosing a clipping from this morning's "Peiping Leader" on soybeans in Russia which you will no doubt be interested.

Mr. W. J. M.

-2-

10-2-30.

Hoping to see you all, including Mr. Gayetake,
in the near future, I remain

Very Sincerely,

PHD/r1.
Incl.

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, October 3, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We spent the greater part of today working up my September account which is quite long and rather heavy.

The weather continues exceptionally fine with cool nights and bright sunshiny days.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Friday, October 3, 1930.
Kungchuling, Manchuria.

We went to the experiment station in the morning and were taken to the laboratory where work was being done on soybean plant selections of 1930. Some very excellent selections (all grain) were noted. Mr. Nakamoto advised us that he would give us later in the fall a complete series of varieties tested at the station the past season.

Mr. Murakoshi told us that we could see harvesting and handling of soybeans in the fields west of the station if we would return about 2:30 P.M.

Mr. Kosai of the Animal Husbandry Department sent for us to visit the forage crop experiments. He had many grasses from North Manchuria and Mongolia which looked quite promising. After looking over the various plots, we went to a small Chinese farm village to the north of the station and outside of Japanese territory. Mr. Kosai told us that the bandits had been especially bad during August and early September around this village and that the people kept themselves shut within their compound most of the time.

All the crops had been harvested by this village and

large stacks of soybeans were about the threshing ground. The threshing ground was being rolled after the recent heavy rains in preparation for the threshing of soybeans. This village is growing soybean seed of one of the improved varieties. The seed is a medium large glossy yellow, much larger than any of the native varieties we have seen. A large percentage of the plants had many 4-seeded pods.

Following the visit to the farm, we went to the office of Mr. Kosai and were given fourteen samples (quite generous ones) of legume and grass seed.

After lunch we returned to the station and went with Mr. Nakamoto and Mr. Murakoshi to the fields where soybeans were being harvested and hauled to threshing grounds by cart. In the first field plants were being hauled after having cured in small bunches in the fields for several days. In two large fields several coolies were cutting plants with short bladed and long handled knives. A series of still, motion and panorama pictures were taken.

We were then taken to the breeding and experimental plots to see such material which as yet had not been harvested. The early and medium varieties had been harvested and were curing in shocks. There were many excellent varieties and selections which looked as though they might be heavy grain yielders. We are in hopes that the most of these will be included in the series promised us for the early and medium sorts no doubt will be of great value for our corn belt and northern states.



Negative #45951. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Cutting soybeans with sickles or knives on a farm near Kungchuling.



negative # 45952. Suga mat sugarcane. Kungshuling, near -
 China. Chinese coolies cutting sugarcane plants.



July 2nd #45153. Large mat dry grass. Young shrub, manchurian.
 Several ocean 9 a field 9 harvested perhaps owing in small bunches.
 The plants are left in the field for about three or four days
and then harvested by cut to the thinning ground.



Negative #45954. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Loading soybean plants on cart. The plants are placed in ricks or stacks along threshing ground.



Negative #45955. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Loading soybeans on cart to remove to threshing ground where the plants are placed in large ricks or stacks.



negative #45956. dryer most dryer. Thompson Thompson.
 loading rough plants and cart for removing to rock near
check ground.



Negative #45957. Soia max.
Soybean. Turning over load
of soybeans on threshing
ground for stacking.



Negative #45958. Soia max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Large ricks of soybean plants along side of threshing ground on a farm near Kungchuling.



Negative #45959. soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Close view of rolling down the threshing ground after a heavy rain in preparation for threshing soybeans. The rollers noted in the picture are used for threshing beans, kaoliang and millet.



Negative #45960. Soja max. Soybean. Kungchuling, Manchuria. Rolling down the threshing ground after a heavy rain. In the background a large rick of soybeans. The soybeans are threshed first, then the kaoliang heads, and lastly millet.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Saturday, October 4, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

I finished up the rough copy of my September account and turned it over to Ruth to typewrite.

In the afternoon Liu and I went to Coal Hill and got seed of the creeping Lespedeza sp. of which we secured herbarium specimens September 24, 1930. This we are giving the same number, 7260, carried by the herbarium specimens.

The Coal Hill grounds are full of a really beautiful small flowered yellow chrysanthemum, the same, we think, as that we got herbarium specimens #7322 at Tan Chou Ssu, Western Hills.

From Coal Hill we went to the grounds of the Temple of Heaven and secured an additional amount of the Undetermined wild cucumber, a yellow flowered vine #7044. We also secured additional seed of the Vicia sp. #7043. There are still quite a number of unripe seed pods on the vines. These we hope to get when ripe for this is an extremely interesting wild Vicia which from the way the few plants we located grow, and the way they behave, may prove to be a good cover or green manure crop.

We also secured in the Temple of Heaven grounds, seed of the wild Artemisia sp. #7324. The Chinese call this "Huang Hao" meaning "A tall weed". This, we understand, is the one used in Peiping by gardeners for a stock upon which they graft their commercial varieties of mums. They claim that they grow stronger and better plants, when this is used as a stock, and also that the flowers are larger and better

than when the mum plants are grown from cuttings.

We hope that the seed we will send in when dry and ready may be used in experimental tests to determine if the report is true or false or just a fancy of the Chinese gardeners.

On the way in from the Temple of Heaven grounds we saw a large amount of fruit along the curb of Chien Men Street, and at one place we spied what is known here as Southern Olive. It is from Fuchien Province. We purchased a cattie for 60 cents Mex. for seed and a picture. Seed #7326, picture #45977.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, October 4, 1930.
Kungchuling, -Dairen, Manchuria.

Weather turned quite cold after the rains. We left on the 9:38 a.m. train for Dairen. From Kungchuling to Suspingkai it was noted that nearly all of the crops had been harvested and hauled from the fields. Below Suspingkai for a considerable distance, many soybeans were observed curing in the fields either in small bunches on the ground or in bunches in small loose shocks. We saw many farmers loading bundles of beans on carts and others hauling to the farm yards.

At Kaiyuan Dr. Lene Müller, a scientist from Germany sent to the Orient to study soybeans, got on the train to ride as far as Mukden to talk soybeans. Dr. Mullet has spent three months in the Southern Amur district of Siberia where they are trying to grow soybeans extensively but with very poor success. She has spent about ten days in Manchuria and

plans to spend a few days in Chosen and Japan studying varieties, breeding methods and utilization. She told of a wild species of soybean in the Amur district that matures in about 75 days.

At Mukden, Dr. Muller left us and Dr. Oza, teacher in the Mukden Agricultural High School, and at whose home Dr. Muller is staying, got on the train. We found that he had visited Washington in 1927 and we had a visit on soybeans.

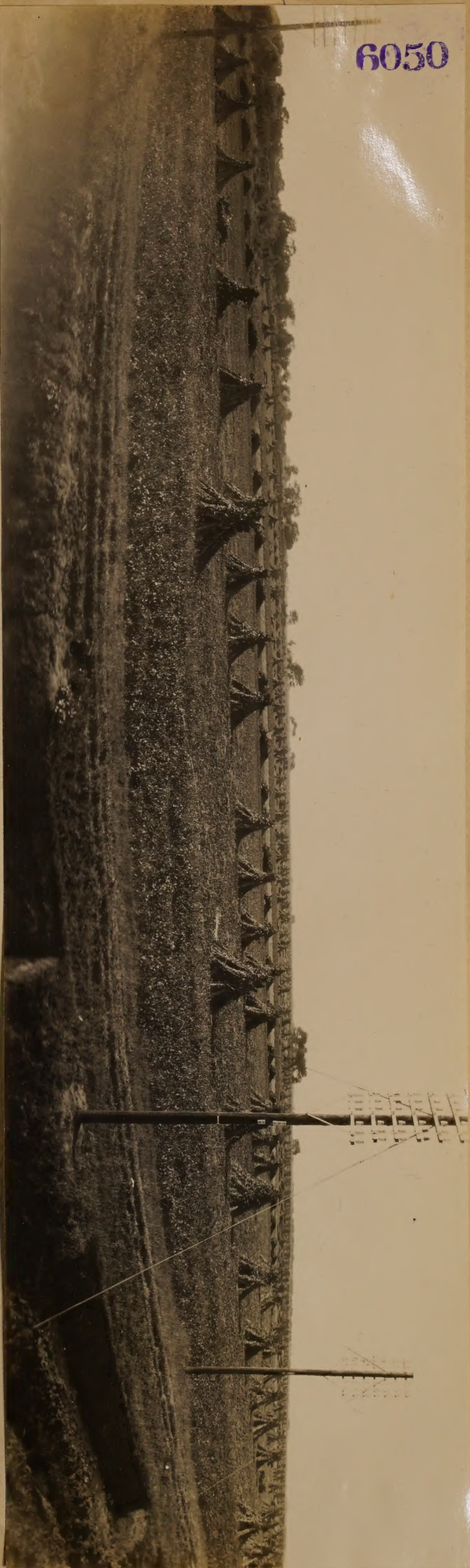
From Kungchuling to Mukden we had observed no mixed plantings but from Mukden toward Dairen we began to see mixed plantings. The crops in this section although for the most part have been harvested, the crops are quite generally in the fields curing in shocks. Soybeans in the corn or kaoliang fields were in bundles in loose shocks. As we passed Hsiungyaocheng we observed more standing crops of kaoliang and soybeans.

We arrived at Dairen at 9:00 p.m.

6049



Negative #45961. Andropogon virginicus. Lenoir, Tennessee.
General view of farming section south of Lenoir, giving a
close view of hickory in hocks curving in the field. Taken
from train.



neg. #45962. Undergo you perhaps. Looking near Loughry.
 Several views of farming section south of Loughry showing photos
 of looking across the fields taken from the train.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, October 5, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We visited three markets in the morning to see what we could find in the way of vegetables and fruits different than what we find there ordinarily.

As a result we got a nice bunch of what is known here as "Halan Grape" which we have not seen before. It is a long rather loose shouldered bunch of dark almost black long berries of a good size and very good quality. See picture #45972.

We got a bunch of string gourds and also a few persimmons and made pictures of them. The persimmons bear #45965; the gourds #45973.

We also made a picture, about half life size, of a bunch of small yellow flowered wild chrysanthemums #45975, which are very abundant now in the grounds of Coal Hill, the Temple of Heaven grounds and other places. This is really a very interesting wild plant which we think has merit in itself and may be valuable for plant breeding experiments.

We purchased some sweetkerneled apricots, fried walnut kernels and honeyed jujubes, and made up two sample boxes to go to Washington under our #7323. These are pretty good Chinese products and we think will be appreciated.



Negative #45963. Diospyros kaki & Arachis hypogaea.

A nearby view of Chinese persimmons and peanuts at a street stand on Chien Men Street, Peiping, China.



Negative #45964. Diospyros kaki. Persimmons. Peiping.

A tray of fine large Chinese persimmons, displayed at a street stand on Chien Men Street.



Negative #45965. Diospyros kaki. Chinese persimmons. Peiping, China. Between one-half and three-quarters life sized picture. The sectioned fruit on the left is cut diagonally across the fruit which has a tendency to be square. On the right is a cross section of the fruit. The Chinese call this the "Ta-mo-pan Shihtzu" meaning "Large grindstone persimmon". The fruit here came from near the village of Pei An Ho, northwest of the Summer Palace. We

purchased them in the East Market. One dealer gave us four for ten cents Mex.; another only three. The regular price now is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents Mex. per fruit for the best persimmons.



Negative #45966. Diospyros kaki. Chinese persimmon. Peiping, China. The Chinese persimmon is now in evidence everywhere and surely they are very fine fruits. This is a nearby view of some we purchased in the East Market, at one stand we paid ten cents Mex. for three persimmons while at another we paid ten cents Mex. for four equally good fruit. This fruit is what the Chinese call "Ta-mo-pan shihtzu" meaning "Large grindstone persimmon." The fruit shown here is from orchards near the village of Pei An Ho, to the northwest of Peiping. The fruits are firm, yet quite non-astringent.

possibly they have been ricked in piles for a week or such a
 tter or put into boiling hot water and let remain over night.



Negative #45967. Arachia hypogaea, Diospyros kaki, Pyrus sp., and Malus sp. Peanuts, Persimmons, Pears and apples. Nearby of a fruit stand on Chien Men Street, Peiping, China.



Negative #45968. Peiping, China. An attractive fruit stand on Chien Men Street which has grapes, pears, apples and crabapples for sale.



Negative #45969. Street scene. Peiping, China.

A street scene of fruits among which are pears, apples and grapes.



Negative #45970. Street fruit stand, Chien Men Street, Peiping, Chihli, China, displaying crabapples, apples and pears. A nearby view.



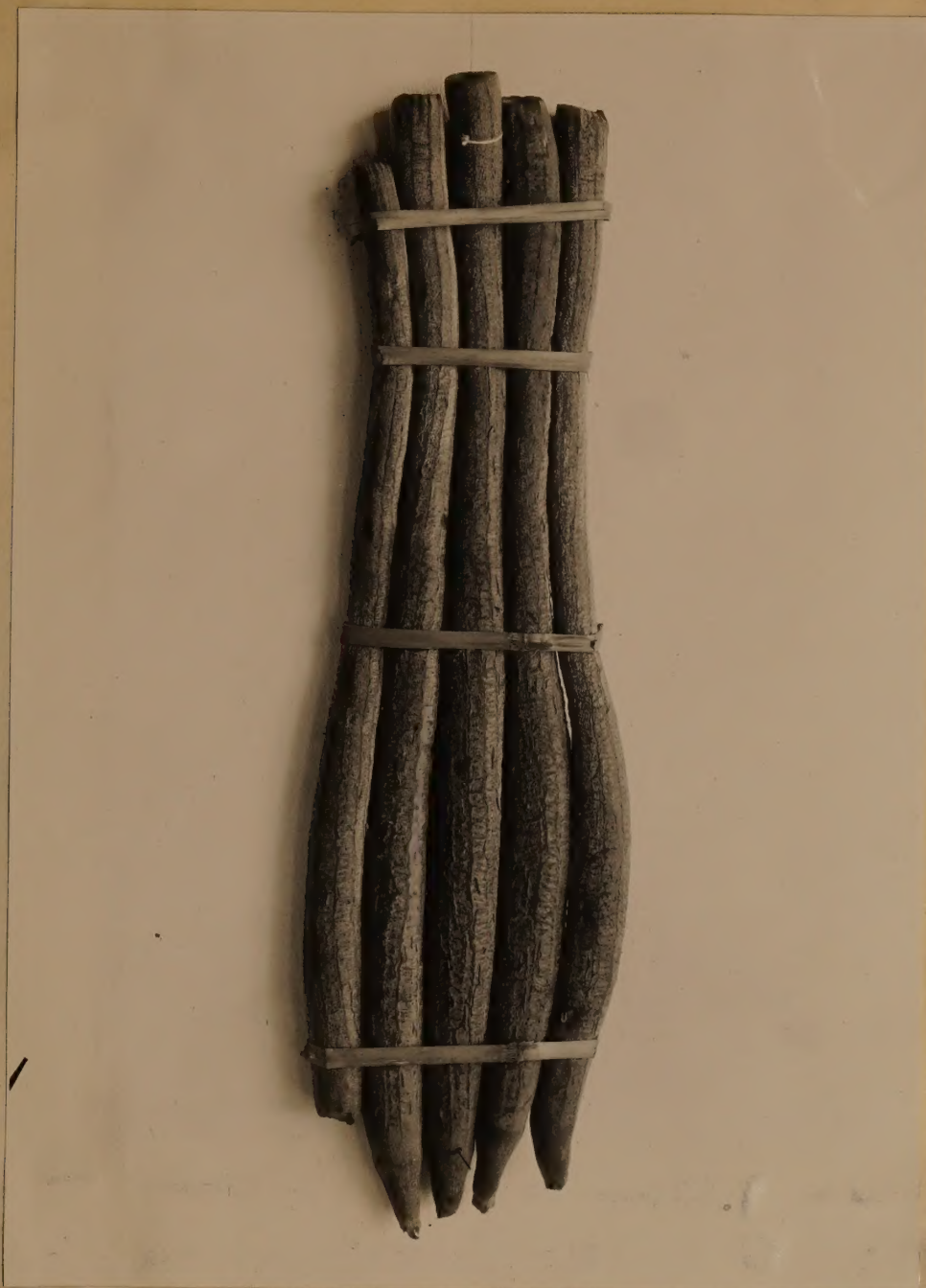
Negative #45971. Vitis sp. Grapes. Peiping, China.

A fairly nearby view of a street stand on Chien Men Street displaying grapes in variety.



Negative #45972. Vitis sp. "Halan Putao", Chinese name. Peiping, China. View of a long slender grape, very deep purple, in fact almost black. The bunch photographed was purchased from a fruit dealer in the Hatamen Street Market. This grape is shipped in from Chefoo, Shantung Province. The word "Halan" means Holland in Chinese, so this grape may have come originally from Holland. Price 24 cents Mes. per cattie. Bunches rather large, loose and shouldered. in a little tough; grape juicy and of a rather peculiar

shape, slightly curved, and tapers toward both ends. (See tracing on negative jacket.)



Negative #45973. Lagenaria sp. Thread gourd. Peiping, China. Chinese name "Ssu Kwa". This species is grown locally in vegetable gardens outside the city wall. It is eaten mostly fried with meat. It has a rather peculiar odor and by many, not liked. Retail price .04 Mex. for a commercial bunch like this. It is fairly abundant.



Negative #45974. Chrysanthemum sp. Yellow mum, wild.
Peiping, China. This picture is a little more than half
life size. This is the small yellow wild flowered mum now
found about Peiping in abundance. The dried flower buds are
used as tea. The plant is a strong vigorous grower. We
think it will make a good fall flowering border plant and
perhaps a pot plant too. It might prove valuable in plant
breeding experiments.



Negative #45975. Juglans sp. English walnut. Peiping, China. To the left are fresh hulled walnuts, in center, fried walnuts and to the right are unshelled walnuts. The Chinese call the fried nuts "Ho Tao Jen" meaning "Fried walnut kernels". The unfried are called "Chu Ching Kuei". The fried nuts cost Mex. 56 cents per cattie. This is a good product which perhaps would be popular at home.

Negative #45976. Prunus armeniaca, Juglans regia and Zizyphus jujuba. Peiping, China. To the left are sweet kernel apricots (Chinese almonds); center, fried walnut kernels; right, jujubes which have been processed in honey and called "Honeyed jujubes". The Chinese name for sweet apricot kernels is "Ta pein hsing jen" meaning "Large flat apricot kernels". Secured in the East Market, price 1.00 Mex. per cattie. Used as a dry nut at a Chinese feast.



Negative #45977. Undetermined tree fruit. So-called olive.
Peiping, China. This fruit which is shipped in from Fu
Chien Province, is known locally as "Ching Kuo" meaning
"Green fruit". We got a cattie (about 1½ lbs.) and paid
Mex. 60 cents for them. We secured them from a huxter on
Chien Men Street. The Chinese eat them after their meals.
It has a spicy taste and the Chinese, until they got used to
them and like them, do not care much for them.



W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, October 5, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

We found Dairen rather cool but clear. Our first concern was the legumes in the mountain district near Dairen so we took a short walk through the lower parts. It was found that nearly all of the growth except shrubs and trees had been cut and placed in large ricks. An examination of some of the lespedezas showed that the plants had been cut when the seed was about one-half mature.

However, in going up some of the gullies we found the legumes still uncut on the steep sides, and collected samples of four species of lespedeza, one of vetch, and one of a yellow podded *Buonymus*.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, October 6, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Today we finished the packing, wrapping and sewing of five parcel post packages and got them addressed. We also worked on the typing of our September account.

Wrote a letter in the rough to Mr. Morrison giving data in more or less detail about the shipment of seed and plant material which will go forward for Washington on October 9th. We hope to get this letter out in a few days.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, October 6, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

It was planned to visit the Chinchou mountain region for legumes and other plants which we had located on trips during the spring and summer. At the bus station, however, we found that no room was available on the next two busses. It was a Chinese holiday, "Mid-Autumn Festival Day", and the Chinese were making the most of it.

We returned to the office and worked on developing movie, still and panorama films. Two reels of movies taken in the Kungchuling and Kaiyuan districts turned out very good, as well as the stills and panoramas.

THE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
 JANUARY 10, 1907

REPORT
 OF THE
 COMMISSIONER OF THE
 GENERAL LAND OFFICE
 FOR THE YEAR
 1906

U. S. GOVERNMENT
 PRINTING OFFICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.
 1907

It is a privilege to have the opportunity to present to the Senate the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the year 1906. The report contains a full and complete statement of the work of the office during the year, and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the public lands of the United States. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the work of the office, and the second of which contains a detailed statement of the work of the office in each of the several branches of its work. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the public lands of the United States, and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the work of the General Land Office.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, October 7, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Completed our September account with the exception of the itinerary which will likely be finished by tomorrow. I took the account to the American Legation and had it attested by Mr. Leon H. Ellis, Second Secretary of the Legation. We then worked with seed which we are getting in shape for the diplomatic pouch two weeks hence. Also wrote some official letters.

The weather conditions continue to be exceptionally fine.

We are expecting a letter from Mr. W. J. Morse at any time advising when he and family and Mr. Suyetake, his interpreter, will arrive in Peiping.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, October 7, 1930.
Chinchou, Manchuria.

On our way to Chinchou, we found that most of the crops had been harvested and stored around the threshing grounds.

Upon arriving at Chinchou, we went at once to the mountain region where we had collected herbarium specimens early in the season. In a small Chinese village near the base of the mountain, we saw much corn stored in open kaoliang stalk cribs. At one farm a Chinese woman was shelling corn, one row at a time, on a short narrow piece of wood with a raised piece of iron in the center. This was native corn and a sample was given us. Mung beans were also being threshed at this place in the same manner as is done with soybeans.

More or less native cotton fields were noted along the

lower sides of the mountain. We found a few fields of uncut soybeans and all were of black or brown seeded sorts, on the plants of which the leaves persisted after the pods were fully mature. Persistence of leaves on black and brown seeded varieties have not been observed before so samples of each were collected.

On the side of the mountain we collected seed of a purple flowered iris, lemon yellow flowered hemerocallis, Lespedeza cuneata, a wild small fruited jujube and two species of grasses.

In a small valley section we found a large patch of wild soybeans (Glycine ussuriensis) with mature seed. The leaves and seed are much smaller than the seed collected of the wild soybean in Chosen. Along the stone walls of a little Chinese village in the valley we found an abundance of two varieties of Dolichos lablab. One variety had long narrow pods with large black seeds, a sort that we have not had in our variety tests at Arlington Farm. The other variety had rather short fleshy pods and is grown for the green pods.

In a harvested corn field on a side hill we found considerable Aeschynomens indica. Here the species appears somewhat different than the one of which seed was collected in Chosen during September. The plants and seed are much smaller and apparently not quite so early.

After lunch at Chinchou we went to the farming section southeast of Chinchou and at a small Chinese farm village we saw farmers cleaning soybeans by the wind method. In some of the yards, kaoliang heads were being threshed by flailing.

At one of the yards we found them threshing a light green soybean, one of the nicest looking green varieties we have yet seen in Manchuria. It was said that this variety is used solely for food. Just outside of the village we found some farmers cutting a field of the Hoshito soybean that had been planted with corn.

All through the farming sections, men, women and children were observed pulling the stubble and roots of keoliang and corn for winter fuel. In many fields the stubble had been placed in piles for drying out.

During the day we collected seed of the following:

1. Soja max. - 4 varieties.
2. Grasses - 3 species.
3. Zizyphus sp.
4. Iris sp.
5. Hemerocallis sp.
6. Soja ussuriensis.
7. Dolichos lablab - 2 varieties.
8. Zea mays - 3 native varieties.
9. Cassia mimisoides.
10. Aeschynomene indica.
11. Vicia sp.



Negative #45978. Dolichos lablab. Bonavist, Hyacinth or Chinese Flowering Bean. Oshozan, Manchuria. Close-up view of Bonavist growing along a stone wall in a small Manchurian farm village. The Bonavist is used as a green vegetable bean and also as a dry bean.

Negative #45979. Dolichos lablab. Bonavist, Hyacinth or Chinese Flowering Bean. Oshozan, Manchuria. View showing the Bonavist growing along a stone wall in a farm village. The Bonavist is used as a green vegetable bean and also as a dry bean.





Negative #45980. Soja max. Soybean. Chinchou, Manchuria.
Cutting the Hoshito variety of soybean. The soybeans were
in hills between hills of corn and had from 8-12 plants per
hill.



Negative #45981. Soja max. Soybean. Chinchou, Manchuria.
Cutting soybeans on farm near Chinchou. The soybeans were
grown between hills of corn.



Negative #45982. Sola max. Soybean. Makaton, Manchuria.
 Small piles of mung beans and soybeans curing in the field.
 The plants were pulled instead of being cut. In general,
 soybean and mung bean plants are cut with knife when fully
 mature.

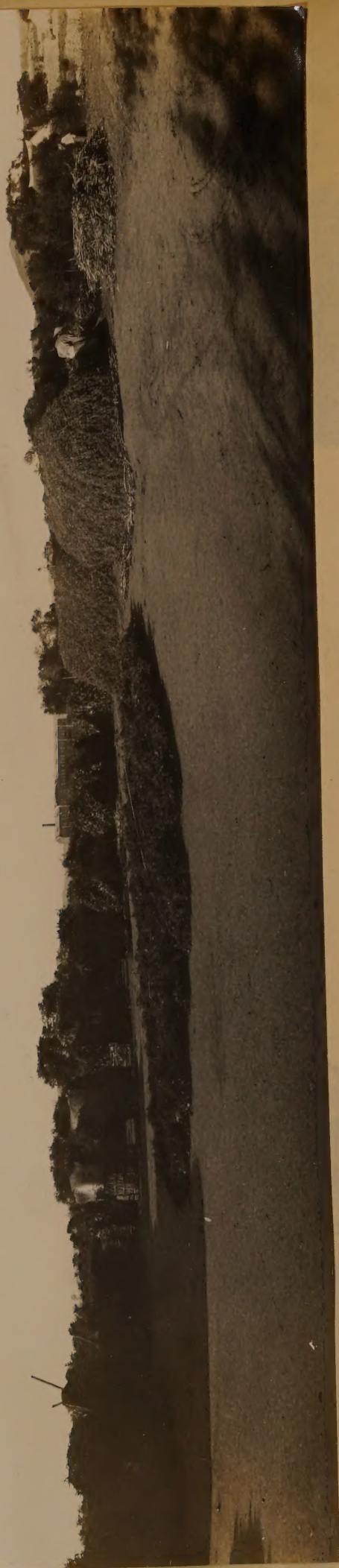


Negative #45983. Sola max. Soybean. Chinchou, Manchuria.
 General view of threshing ground showing soybean plants
 ready for threshing.



Negative #45984. Soin max. Soybean. Chinchou, Manchuria.
Mature soybean plants placed or spread out on threshing
ground. After drying in the sun for a few hours the
plants are threshed with stone rollers or flails.

6075



Negative # 45985 General view of threshing ground. Makaton, Iran -
chura. General view showing threshing ground and stacks
of kashang, millet sorghum and many beans about the
threshing floor.



Negative #45986. Soia max. Soybean. Chinchou, Manchuria.
Cleaning soybean seed on a threshing ground in a farming
village near Chinchou.



Negative #45987. Soia max. Soybean. Chinchou, Manchuria.
View showing Chinese farmers sacking soybean seed on thresh-
ing ground in a small farm village near Chinchou.



Negative #45988. Soja max. Soybean. Mekaton, Manchuria. General view of field showing small piles of roots and stubble of soybeans and corn which are used for fuel in the winter. The Chinese farmer makes use of the entire plant.



negative # 45989. Stipa mat Stipa. Trisetum, Monarda.
Branches of Stipa plants among in the run.



Negative #45990. Zea mays. Corn. Makaton, Manchuria.
Showing open storage of corn in bins or cribs made of
kaoliang stalks. The cribs are on the side of the thresh-
ing ground.

Negative #45991. Zea mays. Corn.
Makaton, Manchuria. Corn is
grown quite extensively in the
Kwangtung leased territory and
generally with other crops such
as mung beans or soybeans. After
harvesting, the corn is kept
in bins or cribs made of kao-
liang stalks.





Negative #45992. Phaseolus aurens. Mung beans. Makaton, Manchuria. Mung bean plants that have been flailed once are loosened up on the threshing ground with a wooden fork for another flailing.



Negative #45993. Phaseolus aurens. Mung beans. Chinchou, Manchuria. Loading mature mung bean plants on cart near Chinchou. Mung beans are grown very extensively in this region in corn and kaoliang.



negative #45994. Phaseolus aureus. Many beans. Makaton, many-
 chiles. General view of the threshing yard of a small farm near
 Makaton. Many bean plants are on the threshing ground ready for
 threshing. In the background, such cubs, ears of corn are found until
 pulled out.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, October 8, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We are having the finest weather ever, sunshiny and delightfully cool and pleasant.

Early in the morning we took a few films to the Hartung Photo Shop to be developed and printed. A little later we took parcel post packages #14-P to 18-P inclusive to the American Legation to go forward in tomorrow's diplomatic pouch for Washington.

From the Legation we went to the grounds of the Temple of Heaven and made a few pictures of the small yellow flowered chrysanthemum which is growing there in abundance. This is really an attractive fall bloomer which we think not only has merit in itself but also in connection with plant breeding experiments. It surely should be tried as a pot plant and also in the herbaceous border.

There is no seed of this mum available at this time but we plan to get it later.

We secured an additional amount of seed of Vicia sp. #7043 and there are still quite a number of unripe pods on the few plants which we located in the grounds to the west of the Alter of the Temple of Heaven.

After tiffin, about 2:00 p.m., we left Peiping on route for Feng Tai. Near the village of Lo Ton, perhaps about half way between Peiping and Feng Tai, we stopped along the road and collected a nice lot of wild soybeans which we found growing on reeds. We also purchased small bags of soybeans, cow peas, etc. A mile or so further on we came into an area

where Goba is extensively grown and we stopped and made several pictures. We were told that the goba plantations are renewed every three years. They grow to a height of about six feet. We understand that on account of the scarcity of water, the crop is not so good this year as it has been.

There was quite a pile of the Zizanea latifolia plants, which produce the vegetable goba, in a small pool of water. We inquired why they were there and were told that the plants had been cut off and piled in the water to hasten the growth and development of the goba. They only do this when there is a scarcity of water. When there is an abundance of water the goba develops in the standing plants as well or better than when the plants are cut off and piled in water and weighted down.



Negative #45995. Soja max. Soybean. Near the village of Lo Ton Wen, between Peiping and Feng Tai, Chihli, China. View of Peter Liu holding several grass reeds cut from the patch nearby, showing wild soybeans climbing to the top of the reeds, 10 feet or more in height. Seed secured and numbered 7344



Negative #45996. Soja max. Soybean, wild. Near the village of Lo Ton Wen, between Peiping and Feng Tai, China. R. B. Dorsett holding a bunch of grass reeds cut from the area nearby, showing soybeans which have climbed to the top of the reeds. See picture #45997.



Negative #45997. Boja max. Soybean, wild. Near the village of Lo Ton Wen between Peiping and Feng Tai, Chihli, China. This bundle of reeds which P. H. Dorsett is holding is the same shown in picture #45996.

Negative #45998. Chrysanthemum sp. & Euonymus sp. Chrysanthemum and Euonymus. Temple of Heaven grounds, Peiping. The larger plant near the left, growing out of this moat wall, is Euonymus sp. seed of which was collected and sent in under #7405, most of the rest of the plants are wild yellow chrysanthemums. These mums are really a good thing. See picture #45999.



Negative #45999. Chrysanthemum sp. Wild yellow mum.

Along the walk to the Alter of the Temple of Heaven, Peiping.
This small yellow flowered chrysanthemum will make a good
fall blooming border plant.





Negative #46000. Zizanea Latifolia (perhaps). Goba.

Near the village Lo To Wan, between Peiping and Feng Tai.

There is a large area of land here which is devoted to the growing of wild rice for the vegetable goba. This is a general view of a portion of a field.

Negative #46001. Zizania latifolia (perhaps). Wild rice.
Near the village of Lo To Wan, between Peiping and Feng Tai,
Chihli, China, where a considerable area is devoted to the
growing of wild rice for the production of goba, a Chinese
vegetable. Looking along a water-way between the plants.





Negative #46002. Zizania latifolia (perhaps). Wild rice, goba. Near the village of Lo To Wan between Felping and Feng Tai, Chihli, China. A nearby view at the end of the planting where some plants have been cut away. Plants are set about 24" x 24" and grow to 5 feet or more in height.

Negative #46003. Zizania latifolia (perhaps). Wild rice, Goba. Near the village of Lo To Wan between Peiping and Feng Tai, Chihli, China. View of Zizania straw piled over plants bearing Goba. They are covered and weighted down under the water to hasten the growth of goba, a disease of the inflorescence of wild rice. A fine Chinese vegetable.



W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, October 8, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

The day was spent at the office developing movie and other films and checking up seed and plant material. The movies taken of soybean harvesting and other soybean scenes in Chosen turned out very good, thus giving us a very complete movie as well as still pictures of the soybean of Chosen.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 8, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

I have before me your welcome letters of August 26th and September 8th, respectively, which I will answer before something comes up which may cause any further delay.

First I want to report that I am feeling fine as silk and under the conditions also feel pretty well satisfied with what Ruth, Mr. Liu, Yen and I have been able to accomplish since we landed in Peiping on July 22, 1930.

Today we will deliver five parcel post packages of seed and other plant material to the American Legation addressed to Mr. Ryerson to go forward via diplomatic pouch which leaves here October 9th for Washington. This makes a total of 18 packages we have sent in to Washington from Peiping. We have made many pages of notes and taken a goodly number of interesting pictures.

Now for your letters and then such news concerning the work and the gang as we think might be of interest.

We surely hope that you and the family enjoyed your vacation. It goes without saying that your Mother enjoyed having you and the family with her.

Many thanks for the information regarding per diem allowance for the time of my sickness. I am most agreeably surprised that this went through and thank you and others who may have had a hand in getting this allowance through. I am not at all surprised at the action taken relative to my expenses during my illness. When I filled in this report to be favorably considered, I am very much pleased on account of the settlement effected in my

behalf for the period of my illness, and sincerely thank all at that end of the line who had anything to do with this matter.

Hollie has been sending me clippings from the Washington "Star" and through them I have been keeping pretty well in touch with conditions and affairs at home.

The water shortage at Bell and consequent loss therefrom is deeply to be regretted. I do not know whether or not you recall that we have always experienced more or less difficulty there in connection with the water supply.

We have not seen or heard anything further concerning Dr. Rock and his activities.

Yes, we received the L/A o.k. and thought that we had advised you to that effect. Please excuse us for not doing so.

We had a card of greetings from Russell at Guadalajara, Mexico. Hope that he and Souviron are getting on o.k. and that the work of the expedition will be entirely satisfactory.

My salary and expense checks are coming through quite regularly. Many thanks for your kindness in this connection.

It is fine that you found such good use for the unexpended balance we had on last year's allotment. Personally I am glad Bell was the beneficiary.

You are correct, I was personally acquainted with Dr. Henry Henshaw, and deeply regret to learn of his death. The gradual passing of the older men of the Department is a reminder of what is in store, sooner or later, for us all.

Would like to see Wilson Popenoe. Should you see him after this arrives, tell him hello and that I am still going strong and am expecting to so continue for many years to come.

Thanks for the information about Beverly Galloway's scheduled marriage on September 18th. I wish them success and happiness.

We had a letter from Morse from Hailo, Chosen, under date of September 16th, 1930. In it he expressed himself as quite well satisfied with the results of his work for the season. He said he expected to complete his work then in a short time and was planning to come to Peiping in the

10-8-30.

6096

early part of October for three weeks or so. Other than this we know nothing of his whereabouts or activities. We are, however, looking for a letter from him at any time.

We have had really wonderful weather for two months or more and farming operations have moved along exceptionally fast. On the field trip from which we returned on Wednesday, October first, we found practically all farm crops except sweet potatoes and peanuts, harvested and by now the harvest of these have no doubt practically been completed.

When Morse comes he will miss the harvest but will see threshing and cleaning operations.

I am not in a position at this time to state anything definite about the time of our return. I am leaving this up to Morse. When we decide for sure on a date, which we will try to do before they return to Dairen, we will let you know.

We are doing the best we can to make hay while the sun shines and hope to have a good many more parcel post packages to mail in before we have to leave Peiping.

I am inclosing herewith my account for September which I trust will be found to be correct.

Kind regards and best wishes to you and all,

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Borgett,

Borgett & Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

PHD/rd.

Incl.

Washington, D. C.,
August 26, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
% U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I am just in receipt of yours of July 29 and glad to learn that yourself, Peter and Ruth have arrived in Peiping and trust you will take things easy during your stay there.

Since last writing you, I have been away for over a month on leave, which I spent in Massachusetts with my mother.

In view of the fact that we have passed all your accounts, allowing \$7.00 per diem, indicating no interruption of service, we will be unable to make any use of the compensation forms and receipts submitted with your letter. To substantiate this claim, your accounts would have to show you off duty, part to be covered by sick leave, in which case the per diem would not be allowed. We are glad to have these forms, however, in case of future necessity, but do not think we will have occasion to use them. We handled your case in the easiest way, in other words, allowing the per diem continuously. We know there will be no question on this and it would be a gamble as to whether you would be allowed compensation due to your sickness. I looked into this matter pretty thoroughly, before I wrote you and found several instances that were not allowed that were comparable to your own. The allowance of the \$7.00 per diem for the time you were confined in the hospital, etc. will just about compensate you for your hospital expenses. I am sorry that there is no way that you can be reimbursed for the expenses also.

This country has been having a severe drought and it has struck this particular section very hard. We have been having quite a time at Bell due to lack of water and for quite a while it was necessary to cart water from Glenn Dale by truck to obtain sufficient to provide water for the most important outside plants. In the meantime, we have had to excavate a sump, through the medium of which we have formed a reservoir from which we are obtaining water at the present time. This was dug right in the swamp area, paralleling the W. B. & A. tracks, with which you are familiar. There has been no rain in this section to speak of for over five weeks and many of the corn fields, etc. are entirely ruined. The President has already called a conference of governors from the many States affected and is taking measures to relieve those affected by the drought. The best relief of course would be rain, but the Commission does not have it in its power to bring this forth and no doubt relief will be in the form of financial assistance.

Mr. Dorsett

-2-

8-26-30.

I was glad to get the newspaper clipping which you sent in containing the item about Rock. You will note that Rock now has the title of Doctor tacked on to his name. This was conferred upon him by some University in Texas when he was here recently prior to his departure for China. Secretary of Agriculture Hyde received the degree at the same time Rock obtained his, I believe.

No doubt by this time you have received checks on your recent accounts and have noted that no deductions have been made for per diem.

With best wishes to all, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk.

JLM/d

Washington, D. C.,
September 8, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
% U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I have before me your letters of July 5, July 16 and August 4. I have already written you about the compensation forms for notice of sickness, etc.

A copy of your L/A, No. 312-P, for the fiscal year 1931 was sent you under date of July 27. Apparently since you wrote your letter the L/A came to hand, as it was noted on your July account with the proper L/A number.

Russell and Souviron are still in Mexico.

The last we heard from Mr. Ryerson he was attending the Botanical meetings in London.

Professor Bioletti, like yourself, was taken sick with pneumonia and he is due to arrive in New York the 20th of this month and will go direct to Berkeley, instead of coming here to Washington. Both Ryerson and Westover have picked up his work and insofar as possible, have completed the projects he had started.

Arrangements were made in due time with Mr. Zappone to have your address changed to the U. S. Legation at Peiping.

Your unexpended balance for last year came in very handy to us and allowed us to complete a roadway at Bell that we would have been unable to handle.

We were all very glad to learn that reports from your examinations at the P.U.M.C. have been satisfactory, but in spite of this, we can not impress upon you too strongly the necessity of your taking care of yourself.

As you are perhaps aware, we have had a very long drought in many sections of this country. For the past two or three months at Bell, we have had considerable difficulty, due to lack of water and for a long period we carted water from Glenn Dale by truck, to enable watering some of the outside plants. We have finally excavated in the swamp area, building a reservoir to collect all the water running through that section. This has worked out very satisfactorily and at the present time, is furnishing ample water for our needs at Bell. There has been, however, considerable loss of outside plants.

We have just had a bad hurricane in Santo Domingo, but all reports indicate that this has spent itself and will not

MR. Dorsett

-2-

9-8-30.

touch Florida, for which we are all thankful.

Henry Henshaw, who was Chief of the Biological Survey from 1910-16, died August 1, 1930. It runs in my mind that you were acquainted with this gentleman.

They are having an Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry at the Pan-American Union Building here from September 8 to 20.

Wilson Popenoe is here in addendance and dropped into this office today to say hello. We will perhaps see more of him before he leaves.

The new Agriculture building is already occupied and makes a very fine appearance.

You may be interested to know that Beverly Galloway will be married the 18th of this month. He is now located in Orlando, Florida, with the Plant Quarantine Control Administration.

With best wishes to Ruth and yourself, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. L. Mahoney,
Principal Clerk.

JLE/d

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 8, 1930.

Dr. A. J. Pieters,
Principal Agronomist In Charge,
Forage Crops and Diseases,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor Pieters:

During the afternoon of Wednesday, October first, the day we returned from a pleasant and quite satisfactory week's trip into the Eastern Hills, some 60 miles or so to the southwest of Peiping, we received your much appreciated letter of August 30, 1930.

We have been driving along at a fairly good pace ever since arriving in Peiping July 22, but not going quite so fast or covering quite so much ground as we would have liked.

With the five parcel post packages which we will turn over to the American Legation today to go forward by diplomatic pouch on the 9th, we have gotten off 18 packages of seed and plant material since coming to Peiping.

We feel quite sure that there is seed of a number of legumes in these parcels which will be of interest to you and we hope that some may be even more than interesting and prove to be of real value.

It may seem strange, but somehow my strength keeps up pretty well with my ambition. The greatest real trouble I experience is that the extremely short days and rapid change of seasonal conditions do not permit me to do all that I would like. I also experience considerable difficulty in distinguishing between the numerous similar, but yet apparently different, Legumenes, not only when the plants are in bloom, but also when in seed and the seed is ripe. Some of the Ficus, Vicia, Melilotus, Medicagines, Legumenes, and we think one Desmodium, may prove to be of interest to you.

We have not as yet found, in this region, any hardy legumes outside of the regular leguminous crops, under cultivation, and in no instance a leguminous crop

of any kind grown as a green manure crop.

Almost all of our trips thus far have been in the valley and hills to the southwest, west, northwest and east of Peiping.

However, we still have two months or more and may find something different from what we have already collected, and can assure you that we are still on the hunt for legumes.

Morse wrote from Chosen that he expected to join us here in Peiping early in October, but to date have no word from him as to just when they will arrive.

He expects to be here two or three weeks and then return to Dairen to complete his research work with soybeans in Manchuria.

I am delighted to learn that Doctor Oakley is getting along so nicely in Monrovia. We hope that we may have the pleasure of a visit with him when we return.

Trusting that you and your good wife are enjoying the very best of health and that your work is progressing satisfactorily, I remain

Very truly yours,

PED/rd.

P. H. Dorsett,
Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

Washington, D. C.,

August 30, 1930.

Dr. P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
c/o American Consul,
Peiping,
CHINA.

Dear Doctor Dorsett:

I do not know whether or not this letter will reach you but I understand from Mr. Morse that you left Manchuria on July 21, I believe, and should therefore now be settled in Peiping. I also have your letter of July 5, and am glad to note that you are gradually recovering your strength and beginning to feel renewed ambition. May I suggest to you, however, that this is just the time to have a care? You are apt to have more ambition than strength and it is far more desirable that you should work along slowly and get what you can and come home to give us the benefit of your advice than that you should work hard and stay there permanently.

In regard to legumes around Peiping, I have to confess frankly that I do not know a thing about it. I only know that Admiral D. W. Taylor, who used to be stationed in Peiping, and who is interested in agriculture in this section, was so insistent before the expedition started that winter hardy legumes could be found around Peiping; as I recall it, he was particularly keen on having some one visit the area to the northwest of the city.

If I may suggest, I believe the thing for you to do will be first to get well and strong and second if the Civil War allows, take a few expeditions up through the northwest of Peiping and see what you can find. You and Mr. Morse have already established for us some excellent contacts in Manchuria, and I believe that in the future we can get all the legumes we need from such sources as those. They will be there all the time and will have their representatives in all parts of Manchuria and Mongolia, etc. So that I really do not believe it is at all necessary for you to put yourself out on account of wild legumes from Peiping.

If you find it desirable to devote more of your time to pears and such things as that, I would certainly not go far from the city and take a chance on bandits.

I have recently returned from a western trip during which I saw Doctor Oakley in Monrovia. He is very nicely located in a house with a large yard all filled with shrubbery and things. He has an office in his house and a stenographer comes every morning to look after his business. He has wide contacts in the State and his work at present is mostly concerned with quarantine matters and such things. He was looking fairly well but thin, and told me that he was feeling as well as ever. I see Doctor Galloway occasionally. He is looking rather thin but seems to be around every day more or less. All the other old boys are about as usual.

Very truly yours,

(s) A. J. Pieters,
Principal Agronomist,
In Charge.

XXXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 8, 1930.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Today we delivered to the American Legation parcel post packages numbers 14-P, 15-P, 16-P, 17-P and 18-P to go forward tomorrow, October 9, 1930, to Washington via the diplomatic pouch.

Parcel #14-P contains herbarium specimens under our field numbers as follows:

7022, 7135, 7136, 7137, 7141, 7142, 7143, 7144, 7145, 7146, 7147, 7150, 7151, 7152, 7153, 7154, 7156, 7157, 7158, 7159, 7174, 7175, 7176, 7173, 7178, 7182, 7183, 7185, 7186, 7187, 7188, 7197, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7214, 7215, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7232, 7232-A, 7233, 7234, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260.

#s 7177 and 7182 are both pathological and may be of interest to Mr. J. A. Stevenson or others. The remainder of the numbers may be of aid to Mr. Skeels in his work, especially when they couple up with seed collected. They may also be of botanical interest.

The following more or less detailed notes concerning the seed and other plant propagating material sent in this shipment may prove to be of interest and more or less value in the handling of the material when it arrives at the office.

Undetermined. #5534. A Chinese medicinal plant of possible interest and value to Dr. Stockberger. #7143, if this should prove to be a Degodium, and be a new species, it will likely be of interest and value to some one in Forage Crop Investigations.

#7176. Plant with pea-shaped flowers and pods. It may be of interest to some one in Forage Crop Investigations.

#7226. A yellow flowering herbaceous plant which may make a good herbaceous border plant. It is well worth trying.

#7241. This may make a good herbaceous border plant and

should be given a trial for this purpose.

#7253, a wild herbaceous plant with large heads of bright yellow flowers and rather attractive greenish-red seed heads. This may make a good herbaceous flowering border plant.

#7291. We are taking chances on this, it might be all right for a shrub. We think that the flowers are small and rather inconspicuous.

#7317. If this is a yellow primrose, and we are inclined to think it is, we doubt if it will be more than of interest botanically.

Cotinus coccinea. #7022. This shrub to small tree, if not already introduced, may prove to be an excellent ornamental shrub to small tree, especially in the fall when the foliage taken on wonderful colorings of yellow, pink, red and deep maroon. The foliage is roundish, thick and leathery. It is well worth a trial. Seed, very scarce.

Leopedeza sp. #'s 7123, 7171, 7197, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7256, 7259. This collection of seed of Leopedeza sp., which, to us, are more or less different in appearance and habit of growth, we feel sure will be of interest to Dr. Pieters of Forage Crop Investigations.

Malva sp. #7133. This seed is sent in primarily for trial on the edges of the low area along the electric railway at Bell. It is quite showy.

Dianthus sp. #'s 7144, 7243. This seed of wild pinks from different sources, is sent in for trial in the herbaceous border and also for use in plant breeding experiments.

Eunymus sp. Vine and shrub. #'s 7153, 7206, 7228, 7248, 7249. Some of these Eunymus, vines, semi-vines and shrubs, from different sections and locations may make good ornamentals. In some instances the seed has not been as ripe as it should be, but it was either take it and a chance or do without and we took the chance.

Astragalus sp. #'s 7172, 7238. These two species, the former a tall and the latter a low growing type, may be of interest to the boys in Forage Crops for they may make good green manure or cover crops.

Asclepias sp. #'s 7176, 7289. Seed of these two wild species are sent in for the reason that they have milky sap and may prove to be interesting in rubber production work.

Viola sp. #'s 7178, 7242. These two Violas are from a few plants, the former from Tang Shan, the latter from the Great Wall, both will no doubt be of interest to the boys in Forage Crops.

Quercus sp. 7181. Seed from trees at Fa Hsu Sau bearing narrow chestnut-like leaves. This is a promising looking oak which may make both an ornamental and forest tree.

#7196. Seed from a broad leaved oak quite attractive, but maybe not so promising. We saw plants 18" to 24" bearing profusely, something we have never seen in any oak before.

#7229. This seed is from the broad leaved oaks quite commonly found in the Ming Tombs. The trees grow to be 12" to 18" in diameter and perhaps in some cases 35 to 40 feet in height.

#7230. Seed from two trees at the Ming Emperor Yung Ling's Tomb. They have long narrow leaves resembling chestnuts. These trees are rather striking in appearance and yet we think perhaps different from the narrow leaved oak from Fa Ta Chu #7168.

Glycine sp. #'s 7190, 7191, 7192, 7193, 7204, 7205, 7221, 7245, 7267, 7271, 7273, 7375, 7281, 7282, 7308, 7309. These 16 numbers of soybeans are all of interest. They are for the soybean collection of Forage Crop Investigations.

Cercaspa sp. #'s 7194, 7294. These may be of interest as ornamental shrubs and hedge plants.

Malus sp. #7195. Dorsett & Dorsett tried to get seed of this wild apple in 1924-26 but we do not recall that they succeeded. The seedlings of this wild Malus are used in the region about Fa Hsu Sau for stocks for apples and crabs. It may be good for this purpose as well as for a spring and fall ornamental.

Vicia sp. Cowpea. #'s 7198, 7199, 7201, 7270, 7305. This seed is for the cow pea collection being assembled for the Office of Forage Crop Investigations.

Phaseolus sp. #'s 7203, 7219, 7268, 7274, 7278, 7279, 7301, 7302, 7303, 7304, 7306, 7307. For the bean collection of Forage Crops.

Saillax sp. # 7222. This wild Saillax may make a good ornamental vine.

Rhamnus sp. #7223. This should make a good hedge plant and also an ornamental shrub, especially for rockeries. D. & D. sent in seed in 1924-26 from northeastern China, but we do not know if it lived.

Pinus bursliana. # 7321. This is an additional amount of seed from Ming Tombs. #7283. This is from the 9 Dragon Pine at Chieh Tai Sau. The tree measured at two feet above the ground 228 inches in circumference. It is the finest specimen we have seen. #7312. Seed from a tree in a court of Tan Chou Sau Temple. It is the best white of trunk and

limbs we have thus far seen.

Solanum sp. #7235. This may make a good pot plant for florists. We think it may prove equally as good or better than the pepper, now so generally used.

Clematis sp. #'s 7239, 7240, 7265. These wild forms may make good ornamental vines. It is a gamble.

Campanula sp. #7244. This wild species with rather small blue bell shaped flowers, which appear through quite a long season, should make a good herbaceous border or rockery plant.

Trifolium sp. #7246, 7247, 7255. Seed of white and yellow flowered sweet clover will no doubt be of interest to the research workers in the office of Forage Crop Investigations.

Anemone sp. #7251. This small amount of seed collected from a single plant near the Great Wall may be interesting as an ornamental or in connection with plant breeding experiments.

Cruciferous sp. #7252. This perhaps should have been Brassica sp. The flower is in a head and of a good orange yellow color. It is quite attractive and flowers over quite a long season. It might be weedy, so in any trial should be watched. We think it might make a good herbaceous border plant.

Pisum sp. #7254. Wild mountain pea, rather shrubby. Investigators in Forage Crops will surely be interested in this. #'s 7269, 7277. Seed of two field peas for the experimental collection being sent in for Forage Crops.

Medicago sp. #7261. In view of the extensive search for alfalfas which may be resistant to diseases affecting alfalfa in America, this collection of seed from plants growing wild in the Coal Hill grounds, should prove to be of interest and possible value.

Gossypium sp. #7266. Said to be a native Chinese cotton. This seed may be of interest to Dr. C. F. Cook.

Oryza Sativa. #7273. This seed may prove to be of interest to Mr. Chambless in connection with his investigations with this important crop.

Panicum sp. Millet. #7276. As a glutinous grain millet this may be interesting. It may also be interesting as a source of seed for caged birds.

Andropogon sp. #7280. Keoliang seed from a section

which is normally fairly dry throughout the growing season. This seed may be of interest to Mr. H. Vinell.

Lilium sp. #7284. This seed was collected from a single plant 30" tall with quite long narrow leaves which was growing in an old temple compound. It may prove to be of interest to Dr. David Griffiths, yourself and others.

Jasione sp. #7285. The seed and general appearance of the trees are quite similar to J. Manchurica which D. & D. saw and sent in seed of from near Harbin, Manchuria in 1925-26. The seed of this, however, are, at least many of them, much smaller than any seen in Manchuria.

The Priests at Chieh Tai Sau temple, where these nuts were secured, use the small nuts to make their sacred beads or rosaries. The rosaries we saw were very handsome. The tree is quite ornamental. This might be tried at Mandan and at the garden near Salt Lake City.

Dioscorea sp. #7290. Seed from a wild plant on the mountain side. #7313. Air tubers from cultivated vines from the garden at Tan Chou Sau temple in the Western Hills some 40 miles southwest of Peiping, may prove to be of interest to Mr. Young.

Begonia sp. #7293. Seed from a wild begonia, not quite ripe when collected, may in its self prove to be of interest and may be of value in connection with breeding experiments.

Syringa sp. #7299. This small amount of seed was collected from a plant said to be very old, and to bear white flowers. It is likely a native variety and may prove to be a valuable ornamental. It may prove to be hardy in our northwest.

Pathological. #7310. Specimens of holly hock which look to be diseased. We have not before observed any trouble with the holly hock plants we have seen. We think Mr. J. A. Stevenson may be interested in this material and so may the research workers in the University of California, for whom we have been collecting seed in the Orient to aid them in breeding a disease resistant strain.

Althaea sp. #7310. Seed secured for the research workers of the University of California. Their attention should be called to the fact that stems of plants from which this seed was collected were sent in under this same number as perhaps being diseased.

Batura sp. #7311. Seed collected for Mr. A. F. Blakesley, Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., at his request.

Ipomoea batata. #7327. These two sweet potatoes will

probably be of interest to sweet potato workers in the Office of Horticultural Investigations.

Exhibits. #7328. The two small boxes containing Chinese commercial products, will, we think, be of interest to workers in the office and possibly to the Secretary, Doctor Taylor and Doctor Woods, if called to their attention.

Specimens of moths and butterflies. #7329. Collected in North Central China. If not wanted by anyone in the Department, will, we feel sure, be of interest to Mr. Graham Fairchild.

Ants. #7330. These were collected for Doctor Wheeler, who was with the A. V. Armour Agricultural Expedition in 1925-6, because we know that he is especially interested in ants. Unless wanted for Department of Agriculture workers, we suggest that they be forwarded to him with the information accompanying the specimens.

Second sheet inventory cards for the material in the forenoted shipment go forward by mail under separate cover.

We trust the material noted above arrives in good condition and proves to be of interest.

Morse and family have not yet arrived in Peiping and we have no specific information when they will be here, but we are expecting them at almost any time.

We assure that Mr. Myerson has returned, hope that he had a pleasant and profitable trip.

With kind personal regards and best wishes to you and all at the office, we remain

Sincerely yours,

PHD/rd.

Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, October 9, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We took the films we exposed yesterday to the Hartung Photo Shop to be developed and printed.

Mr. Peter Liu left on the morning train for Tientsin to get all the information he could about "Ch'ing Ma" fiber Abutilon avicennae, and also if practicable to secure samples of soybeans, cow peas, mung beans and field peas. He will likely be there a couple of days.

We spent some time writing legends for some of our pictures recently received from the shop. Also wrote several official letters including one to W. J. Morse. We look for a letter from him early next week advising us definitely when they expect to arrive in Peiping.

The weather continues to be exceptionally fine and our work is progressing quite satisfactorily.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Thursday, October 9, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

A visit was made to the main market to see the various products now in season. The following list was taken of the different things seed:

1. Burdock roots.
2. Egg plant (2 kinds).
3. Radish (several varieties).
4. Chinese cabbage.
5. Head cabbage.
6. White potatoes (2 varieties).
7. Sweet potatoes (3 varieties).
8. Spinach.
9. Celery plants.
10. Lotus roots.
11. Taro.

12. Green vegetable soybeans in pod.
13. Shelled green soybeans.
14. Soybean sprouts.
15. Mung Bean sprouts.
16. Turnips.
17. Squash (several kinds.).
18. Mushrooms (several kinds.).
19. Peppers (red and green).
20. Asparagus bean pods.
21. Cowpea - full grown green pods.
22. Bonavist (Dolichos lablab) green pods.
23. Lily bulbs.
24. Lily bulb scales.

Fruits:

1. Pears (several varieties).
2. Persimmons (many varieties).
3. Grapes (four varieties).
4. Apples (several varieties).
5. Jujubes.
6. Grapefruit.
7. Oranges (Satsuma).
8. Pomegranate.

The lily bulbs (edible) were noted at several Chinese stands and are different from the edible lily bulbs seen on the market in Japan. The Dairen bulbs have long narrow scales and are said to come from Chefoo, China, and bear white flowers. These bulbs sell for 20 sen per pound.

We visited some Chinese and Japanese food stores to see if we could find any new soybean or mung bean products. At one store we found a new kudzu product - Kudzu vermicelli made up in fine sticks or straws and in small bundles. This product is used in soups and vegetable dishes.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 9, 1930.

Mr. H. N. Vinall,
Senior Agronomist,
Forage Crops and Diseases,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vinall:

I very much appreciate your letter of August 5th which reached me here in Peiping on September 3, 1930.

I am pleased to be able to report that I feel that I am fully back to normal after my illness in the spring in Dairen, Manchuria.

Since my daughter and I arrived in Peiping, July 22nd, we have been doing considerable field work and feel that the results really are quite satisfactory.

Horse, as you no doubt know, remained with headquarters in Dairen and has been continuing his soybean investigations both in Manchuria and Northern Chosen. A recent letter from him indicates that his work in Chosen has resulted very satisfactorily. He also stated that he would likely get over to Peiping early in October to see what is being done with the soybean in Peiping and vicinity.

We are looking forward to the coming of the Horses with very great pleasure. It seems an age since we pulled out of the station at Dairen and left them and other friends standing on the railway platform.

After the Horses arrive here, he and I will likely make definite plans for our return home. I would like to remain another year, in fact outlined enough important work to keep me here another year, but was advised that all at the Office felt that I should return home with Horse this winter.

I am resigned to their action in this connection

Mr. H. N. V.

-2-

10-9-30.

and as a result, if all goes well, you will likely see us in late December or early in January 1931.

With sincere regards and the best of good wishes,
I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

Washington, D. C.,
August 5, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

I received your letter of July 5 in the absence of Dr. Pieters, who is making a long field trip and will not be back until the latter part of this month. I am extremely glad to hear that you are recovering from your sickness. We were all very much alarmed for a time and felt that you had a rather poor chance because of the uncertainty of medical attention in Manchuria. Mr. Morse has written that the doctor who attended you was apparently very capable, and he must have been in view of the results.

I am glad to hear that you and Mr. Morse expect to return to the United States in December. I think that you have done your share in exploration work, and hope you will decide to come back with Mr. Morse and not stay in China another year.

Dr. Pieters will no doubt write you more fully when he gets back to the office regarding the legumes which he thought you might pick up in the vicinity of Peiping.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

(s) H. N. Vinall,
Senior Agronomist,
Acting in Charge.

HNV VMD

Mr. H. H. V.

1917-10-10

Small letter of July 5 in the presence of Dr. Fickler, who is making a long trip and will not be back until the latter part of this month. I am extremely glad to hear that you are recovering from your illness.

We were all very much alarmed for a time and felt that you had a rather poor chance because of the uncertainty of medical attention in Germany. Dr. Fickler has written that the doctor who attended you was apparently very capable, and he must have been in view of the results.

Very truly yours,

Mr. H. H. V.
U.S. American Consulate,
Berlin, Germany.
Dear Mr. Fickler:

I received your letter of July 5 in the presence of Dr. Fickler, who is making a long trip and will not be back until the latter part of this month. I am extremely glad to hear that you are recovering from your illness. We were all very much alarmed for a time and felt that you had a rather poor chance because of the uncertainty of medical attention in Germany. Dr. Fickler has written that the doctor who attended you was apparently very capable, and he must have been in view of the results.

I am glad to hear that you and Mr. Fickler expect to return to the United States in December. I think that you have done your share in exploration work, and hope you will decide to come back with Mr. Fickler and not stay in Berlin another year.

Dr. Fickler will no doubt write you very fully when he gets back to his office regarding the papers which he thought you might pick up in the vicinity of Berlin.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

(s) H. H. V.
Senior Attendant,
Acting in Charge.

HIV

XXXXXX

Feiping, China,
October 9, 1930.

Mr. W. J. Morse,
s/o Yamato Hotel,
Dairen.

Dear Morse:

Your nice long intensely interesting, charmingly descriptive and characteristically enthusiastic letter of October 5th arrived this morning while I was busy writing legends for pictures made on our last field trip.

I stopped the minute your letter reached me to reply and say that I am delighted to learn that your work this summer has been so successful.

Speaking of official mail, I have not had more than half a dozen from Washington, all told, since arriving in Feiping. Two recently from Joe and one short personal letter from Mr. Morrison. I will show you these when you arrive. Colly, but we will be pleased to see you all.

I am not sure which is the worst, an old hen or a mother duck with a brood of chickens.

Ben, in his personal letter of only about 11 lines, says in part, "Everyone here is perfectly willing that you should do practically nothing until it is time for you to come home, in order that there may not be the slightest doubt as to your getting well."

I am wondering what he will think when our shipment of 7 parcel post packages of September 25th and 5 packages of today (October 9th) arrive. Morse, I could not be content to keep still and do nothing in this most interesting country, even if I wanted to.

I am feeling fit as ever and am trying to make hay while the sun shines to help in so far as is possible to make up for time lost, not necessarily when the sun did not shine, but when things looked pretty dark for yours truly, even if the sun did shine.

Maybe you and I will be considered just a little bit conceited, but like yourself I feel just a little bit satisfied and elated over the results of our work

since arriving in Peiping.

While you and I have both been inconvenienced, worked under handicaps and with little encouragement except from each other, I feel reasonably sure that we will reach the goal neck and neck, and on our return home will not only be given the glad hand and a hearty welcome, but will also be commended on account of our activity and the results of our work.

"Old father time" has, I regret to say, so far out-distanced me over here that not even the dust of his going is visible, and all hope of my ever catching up with him has fled.

The report and pictures to September 16th were received and are in order. We will be pleased to receive your report with photos to September 30th at your earliest convenience.

Of course your 400 feet of movies will be good, why should they be otherwise? As I recall, I have only sent in one roll of colored film from here, and do not even know if it was received and know nothing about how it turned out. There has not been much color here since we arrived, and there will be less from now on.

There is a small yellow flowered chrysanthemum in bloom now which we think is really worth while, and we saw a large pale pink one at the Great Wall which is also good; both are well worth introducing.

We got a nice lot of seed of an astragalus sp. which impressed us as promising. There is a promising looking Viola sp., with pods flattened down with seed along both sides of the wings, in the Temple of Heaven grounds of which we are gradually getting a nice lot of seed.

At Tang Shan we found what we take to be a Viola which is extremely interesting. With the exception of one plant found at the Great Wall, we have not seen it elsewhere. This plant is growing in considerable quantity in a park at Tang Shan. When we first observed it, I took it to be similar to what D. & D. found near Harbin, Manchuria, and we believe was identified as Medicago falcata. The flowers are very similar, if not identical; a bronze redish brown outside and deep sulphur yellow inside, small and pea shaped. The seed pods of this plant, however, are small one and two seeded flat pods like small podded peas or Lespedeza bicolor.

The growth of this plant is similar to alfalfa. It surely will make a hay crop. The decumbent, semi-decumbent or creeping stems are sometimes three to four feet or more in length. If it is not already in the States it may prove

Mr. W. J. H.

-3-

10-2-30.

to be exceptionally valuable. We are tempted to get all the seed we can. We may take a run out there Sunday or Monday to see how it is doing. We hope that it will be in good shape when you get here, for we are anxious for you to see this *Viola*. We are inclosing a small piece of herbarium specimen, all we have at this time. We are also inclosing a seed pod from the *Viola* at the Altar of the Temple of Heaven. With this material and what we have written you may be able to identify these two species.

Luck is with you, dear boy, otherwise you never in the world would have located and been able to secure specimens of the soybean collection (or rather fresh seed grown from them) we saw at the fair at Kaijo. Good work! Heartly congratulations!

If the weather we are now having continues, you will not have a chance to question the Peiping brand, for it is surely all that could be desired. It is simply ideal.

On our recent field trips we observed unripe soybeans harvested, but assumed this was done to enable the farmers to prepare the land and sow fall wheat.

Yesterday we drove down to Ping Tai and collected wild soybean seed from plants growing in low places and climbing to the top of reeds fully 10 feet in height. Some of the seed look to be larger and somewhat different in general appearance from those sent in by D. & D. from Berlin in 1925-6. We will hold this seed so that you can see it when you come.

We must close now and finish writing up our pictures so as to be ready for the batch made yesterday when they come in.

Please arrange to have Mr. Guyotake send me c/o Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peiping, China, Room 66, about 20 additional boxes like those sent some time ago.

Trusting that we may soon have the very great pleasure of seeing you all in Peiping soon, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,

Dorsett & Morse Agricultural Expedition.

PHD/ed.
Incls.

Dairen, Manchuria,
October 5, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Dorsett:

Your letter of October 2 just handed me this morn and very glad to hear from you. The last letter was received at Heijo but I presume there may be some at the Consulate as I have had no mail for the past 10 days.

Just arrived here last night from Kungchuling. In a previous letter you stated you were as busy as an old hen with chickens. During the past 5 or 6 weeks I have felt many times like a mother duck with a big brood of chickens. I have been in sort of a daze for things have been moving so swiftly. Before I forget it, if you can catch "old father time", I wish you would grab him by the forelock and halt his progress for a time. I have never seen time pass so quickly. It seems but a few days ago that we left for Heijo.

I do not believe it worth while to write you details of the Korean trip as you can get those from the quarterly report. The report and prints up to Sept. 16 were sent you from Heijo. From that date to Oct. 1, I hope to get to you as soon as I have the films developed. I may say, however, that from every angle, I consider the trip to Korea a most successful one but must hold my breath and hope for the best regarding the movie films. I took about 400 feet of movie film which will give us the complete movie story of the Korean soybean. If the film is good, the whole story will be a mighty interesting one and so much different from those of Japan, Manchuria and China.

On our trip we collected over 200 numbers with but very few soybeans. It was too early for the soys and these will be sent later to us in Dairen. As I have often said, "It is a long, long, road that has no turn." You will recall last fall of the great disappointment in not receiving samples of the excellent collection of Korean varieties of soybeans on exhibit at the Keijo Fair. While on a trip to Shariin we found that the station had received samples of the whole collection and had them in a variety test plot. Of course, there were many duplicates, but as a whole, it was a most promising series of varieties and made me more anxious than ever to receive it. The station people promised to give us samples of the series as well as samples of the varieties and selections they have under test. You can be assured that I am going to keep after this collection until I get it.

With all the data and pictures collected on the soybean in Korea I think I could write a nice little book rather than

a bulletin. The visit in the growing season was so valuable to my soybean work. The picture of culture, etc., given last fall by the station and other people and the actual picture were so much different in spite of the unusual weather conditions.

While at Heijo, I received word from Kaiyuan and Kungchuling, Manchuria, that soybean harvest was in progress. As soon as we finished our Korean harvest scenes (which were a little late on account of unusual weather conditions), we went to Kaiyuan and ran into a rainy spell which was very unusual at this time. However, we made some harvesting scenes. We then went to Kungchuling and met another rainy spell which also was very unusual for the season. It cleared up and we got some excellent harvest and storage scenes, that is, if they develop up o. k. Dorsett, I swear if you hand us any unusual weather when we are in Peiping, I will throw you in a river. It seems as though ever since we have moved about in the Orient that at every new place we are handed some brand of the unusual.

Please do not have any regrets about not anticipating the rapid change in handling farm crops. In two weeks, the Manchurian farmers have harvested all of their crops with very few exceptions. They ever harvested the soybean fields which were not mature. It seems that when one starts to harvest they all do and they make a thorough job of everything, whether the crop is entirely mature or not. I was told that they did this in order to save some one else the trouble of harvesting and taking any crop they might leave.

With regard to the visit to Peiping, I am hoping to get away within the next ten days or two weeks. There is some seed collecting I want to do around here. Then I want to get up the films and get some material off. The oil and threshing season begins here in November and then I want to devote the time from then on to a most thorough study of the soybean oil, storage, and shipping. I think I can have other work such as legumes all finished up so I can just live with my life work for a few weeks or so (just a few weeks or so of soybean heaven).

I was much interested in the clipping regarding soybeans in Russia. While at Kungchuling, I received a wire from Dr. Oga of Mukden, advising that Dr. Lene Muller, a soybean expert (perhaps expertess) for the Dr. is a lady), desired to get in touch with me. The experiment station wired that I was returning to Dairen the next morning. Later I received a wire stating the Dr. would meet me at Kaiyuan and ride as far as Mukden so that we could have a soybean conference of two or three hours. I had a very interesting visit with Dr. Muller and learned we had had correspondence before I left America. She had just come from Russia where she had been studying the soybean, so I received a nice lot of information on the crop in Russia. In addition, she gave me much information on the soybean industry in Germany.

At Mukden station, Dr. Oga, biology teacher at the Mukden High School, got on the train to see me and I was much pleased to learn that we had met in 1927 at Washington. He called at my office with regard to soybean work in the U. S.

I have not been much troubled with correspondence from Washington and I have not had much time to trouble them. I will have to get busy soon and let them know I am still alive. Perhaps the best way will be to send them the material collected the past few weeks. I am going to try to get off this week six or more parcel boxes.

Well, old fellow, trust this finds you and your party well, and we hope to see you all soon. I will write the latter part of the week for I will know then more definitely just what time we can leave. As stated previously, we want to get the legume and other seed that is mature about here and also finish up films, and other work so we won't have too much on our hands when we return. After our return, I want wholly soybean work.

With best wishes to all from all, I am

Very sincerely,

(s) W. J. Morse,
Agricultural Explorer.

P.S. Red pear season is now on and I will try and send you some. I trust you will like them better than we do. From my own taste, they are just like all pears, except color, that I have tried in the Orient.

XXXXXXX

Peiping, China.
October 9, 1930.

Dr. A. D. Shamel,
Principal Physiologist,
Horticultural Crops & Diseases,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Riverside, California,
Box 536.

Dear Shamel:

Your good letter of July 28th and in it the reference to our Brazilian trip brings back a host of pleasant memories. That was a great experience never to be forgotten.

Do you know if any of the citrus scions of the many we sent back ever had a tryout in America, especially those of the Selecta and Navel oranges?

I recall that quite a collection of budded stocks of many of the varieties of which we sent in scions were kicked about the greenhouse at Washington for a number of years and if I mistake not, were finally thrown out.

I will be most interested to learn if any of our citrus introductions on that trip have really amounted to anything worth while.

I outlined work for another year in the Orient which would have taken me to Hong Kong, Canton and Taiwan for the winter, at least, and North Central China for the remainder of the year, but was advised that all at the Office thought it would be best for me to return this winter.

Horse and family and my daughter and I will therefore return home in late December or early January of 1931.

The Japanese orange "Natsu mikan" or as called there by foreigners "Japanese grapefruit" is really a very good thing and I hope that you found that we already have it in California, or the greenhouse at Washington.

It is interesting to note what you say about the grapefruit development in the Coachella and Imperial valleys of California, the Salt River Valley of Arizona and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Where are they going to find a market for all the fruit which will result from

10-9-30.

these new developments?

It is extremely interesting to note that your bud sport selections of commercial canning varieties of peaches promises valuable results. I am wondering if any work of this kind has been done with Persian walnuts, pecans, etc?

Horse is carrying on his soybean research work in Manchuria and Northern Chosen, and I understand is getting excellent results. I am doing general agricultural exploration work in North Central China, with headquarters here in Peiping, and am fairly well satisfied with what I have been able to accomplish since arriving here July 22nd.

We would very much like to visit you at Riverside on our return, would also enjoy a visit with Leo Scott at Shafter, but have little hope that either will be possible. You know that there is not much of a chance of stopping a fellow en route home who has been away for two years.

We cherish the hope, however, of either having the pleasure of sometime visiting you at Riverside or of seeing you in Washington.

With kindest regards and sincere good wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

P. O. Box 586,
Riverside, California.
28 July 1930.

ADS/MME

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer,
United States Department of Agriculture,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Dear Friend:

I have just received your interesting letter of June 28th, and regret to note that you have been ill in a Japanese hospital in Dairen, Manchuria. I am very happy to learn that you are improved in health so that you are probably by this time in China. I note that Mr. Morse expects to remain at Dairen so am sending this letter to you to that address.

We have had a very prosperous year in the citrus industry and there is a good crop in prospect for next year. A large amount of grapefruit is being planted in the Coachella and Imperial valleys of California, the Salt River Valley of Arizona and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Practically all is of the Marsh variety. I hope that we do have the Japanese grapefruit variety mentioned, "natsu mikan", but have not any knowledge of its introduction. When I see Mr. Swingle again, which I hope to do in the near future, I will ask him whether or not he has it in any of his collections. We need a good orange for the Imperial Valley and the Salt River Valley of the southwest. It should be an early ripening one and of good size for commercial use in this country. If you run on to anything of that kind in China that we do not have I think it would be very desirable to take some steps to introduce it so that it can be tried out in the southwest. I do not know whether or not you expect to reach Canton or any of the principal orange growing districts of China, but if you do I suggest that you keep this consideration in mind.

We are spending considerable time in the San Joaquin Valley this summer and are continuing to find striking limb sports in the peach trees of the canning varieties with which we are working. Some of these seem almost surely destined to be of some commercial value and all of them of scientific interest from the standpoint of bud variation and bud selection in these fruits.

The middle west and east is suffering from an almost unparalleled drouth accompanied by extreme heat. We have had a very pleasant summer here so far but naturally expect our normal share of hot weather before fall.

We often think of you and hope that you will continue

to tell us about your very interesting experiences in China and the other countries that you visit. I hope that when you return next December that you and Mr. Morse will stop in Riverside long enough so that we can have a visit with you. It is a long time since our Brazilian trip and I haven't had many opportunities since to continue the very pleasant contact with you that I appreciated so much and desire to continue in the future so far as possible. I hope that our paths will cross more often in the future than has been the case in the past. Any how, we want you to stop so that we can talk over our experiences and obtain your helpful suggestions and advice relative to the development of our project here. As you know, we are carrying on some of our deciduous fruit investigations with Leo Scott at Shafter and I am sure that you will be interested in stopping there too and that he will appreciate the privilege of a visit with you when you get back from this trip.

Please accept our very best wishes and hopes for your safe and early return to us here. With best personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

(s) A. D. Shamel,

Principal Physiologist.

XXXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 9, 1930.

Mr. Julian Arnold,
Commercial Attache,
3 Canton Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

This is for the purpose not only of acknowledging the receipt of your kind favor of September 9th, but also to express to you my very sincere thanks for your kindness and the trouble you went to in order to supply me with the detailed information relative to the growing, harvesting, handling and use of Abutilon fiber, "Ch'ing Ma".

I became interested in this plant when en route from Dairen to Peiping in July. I saw large plantings of Ching Ma just outside of Tientsin en route to Peiping. This interest was greatly increased when on the 19th of August I went to Yang Tsun, a few stations out of Tientsin, to secure pictures and learned that this Abutilon fiber or Ch'ing Ma is grown in that region more or less as a catch crop. If the land is too wet for the successful planting and growing of wheat or other more profitable farm crops, it is planted to Ch'ing Ma.

We have normally plenty of land in the United States too wet for the cultivation of farm crops, or in certain seasons, too wet for such crops, and it occurred to me that perhaps under such conditions, and upon such lands, this plant might serve a similar purpose, simply as a catch crop. This would enable the farmer to realize something from land which otherwise would, at least for a season, be non-productive.

The detailed information you have been kind enough to supply concerning this crop in China will enable Mr. Morse and me, when we return home, to put this project to the officials of the Department who are working with fiber plants and fiber production in a way which we think will command their attention and may be the means of starting investigational experimental work with Abutilon aviceance in the United States.

Mr. J. A.

-2-

10-9-30.

I may return home via Shanghai in December, if so I will be sure to look you up. The chances are just now, however, that I will join Mr. Morse in Tokyo and that we will sail from Yokohama back to the States.

I am feeling quite myself again and am spending by far the greater part of my time in the field, making hay while the sun shines and the weather is good.

Again assuring you of my most hearty appreciation for your kindness and again thanking you for the data received, I remain

Sincerely yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Friday, October 10, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

Went to the Hartung Photo shop in the morning and got a few prints which they had ready, I also gave them an order for several enlargements.

I wrote legends for pictures and brought the field trip report up to date; answered several official letters, then got a herbarium specimen of the so-called Chinese locust and changed the specimens we secured yesterday.

There was quite a heavy wind in the morning but by night this had spent itself. With the exception of the wind the weather has practically been ideal.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
 Friday, October 10, 1930.
 Nanzankai, Manchuria.

From Chinchou we went to the farming village of Nanzankai to secure pictures of soybean threshing and seed cleaning. At several places we found the farmers busy spreading soybean plants out on the threshing floor. Stacks of soybeans, mung beans, millet and kaoliang (heads) were about the threshing grounds and also kaoliang stalk cribs of corn. In the threshing, the soybeans are threshed first, then mung beans, millet and kaoliang.

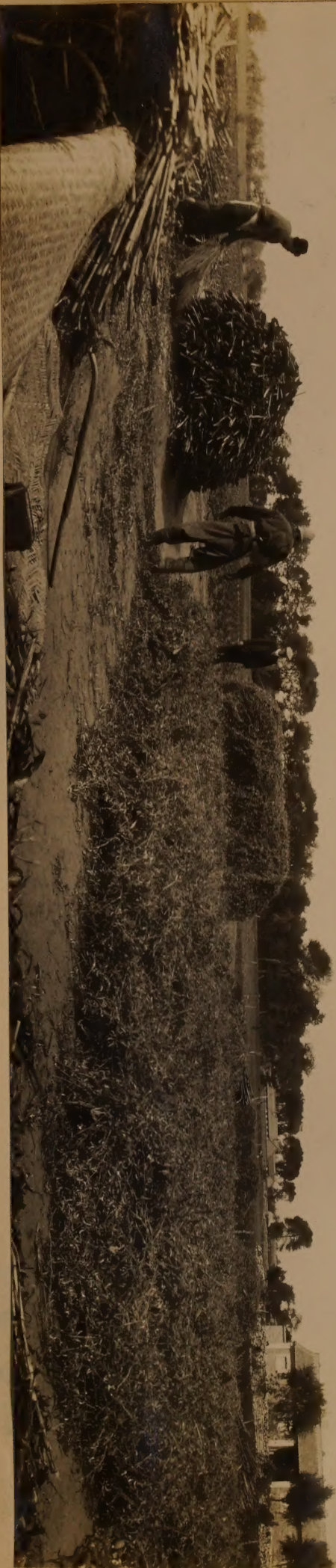
We found that the soybean plants are spread out on the threshing floor in the morning. They are left to dry out until late morning or afternoon.

After lunch at Chinchou we returned to Nanzankai and found the farmers busy threshing. At some of the smaller thresh-

ing grounds they were using flails in threshing soybeans. At one large ground, several men were using flails and two stone rollers were being used in threshing soybeans. After the plants had been well rolled and flailed, the mass was loosened up with wooden forks and flailed and rolled again. After the second threshing, the coarse straw was removed with forks and the remaining material raked and scraped into two large piles.

After piling, the material was thrown into the air by shovelfuls, separating the beans and fine trash by the wind method. Movie, still and panorama pictures were taken of the various operations.

Considerable amounts of peanuts are grown in this section. The nuts are picked from the stems by Chinese women and children.





Negative #46005. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
General view of threshing ground showing threshing of soybeans
with stone rollers.



Negative #46006. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
Chinese farmers loosening up soybean plants with forks after
the first rolling or flailing.



Negative #46007. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. General view showing the threshing of soybeans by stone rollers drawn by horse and mule and also flailing out of the seed.



Negative #46008. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Threshing out soybeans by stone rollers.



Negative #46009. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. General threshing scene showing rolling, flailing and the forking over of the bean plants.



Negative #46010. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Chinese farmers placing soybean plants on threshing ground. After drying in the sun for a few hours, the plants are threshed with stone rollers or flails.



Negative #46011. Soja max.
Soybean. Chinchou, Manch-
uria. Chinese farmer flail-
ing soybeans on small farm
south of Chinchou.

Negative #46012. Soja max.
Soybean. Nanzankai, Manch-
uria. Chinese farmer spread-
ing soybean plants on thresh-
ing ground.





Negative #46013. Soia max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Close-up view of threshing out soybeans with stone rollers drawn by horse and mule.



Negative #46014. Soia max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Close-up view of Chinese farmers cleaning soybean seed.



Negative #46015. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Chinese farmers using rake and kaoliang broom in one of the stages of cleaning soybean seed.



Negative #46016. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Chinese farmer sweeping up soybean seed with kaoliang broom.



Negative #46017. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Chinese farmer cleaning soybean seed by throwing the seed and trash in the air with a shovel, and the wind does the rest.



neg. # 46017. large most houses. Nangpukai Village, Nanchuan.
View of clearing between road in thickening ground, small farm
house in Nangpukai village.

6111



Register # 46019 soybean soybean. Manchurian Village, Manchuria.
General view of the soybean by stone rollers on farm near
Manchuria.



Teyghon #46020. Longman. Longman. Teyghon Village Manchuria.
 General view of the Teyghon ground of a farm near Teyghon. On the
 Teyghon ground are many small plants drying in the sun and
 to the Teyghon after two or three hours drying. In the background,
 Chinese women and girls feeding themselves from the river.



Negative #46021. Soia max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. After cleaning, the Chinese farmer often stores the seed in small Osier bins at one side of the threshing ground.



Negative #46022. Arachis hypogea. Peanut. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Chinese farm children picking peanuts from the vines.



Negative #46023. Arachis hypogea. Peanut. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. View of children picking peanuts from vines. Just as the picture was taken, the children ran like a bunch of scared rabbits, except the little girl at the extreme right.

6115



Negative # 46024. General view. Nangankai Village, Manchuria.
General view of the farming village of Nangankai showing farm-
houses, thickening grounds, and crops. Taken about the thresh-
ing grounds.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, October 11, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We went to the Hartung Photo Shop and took a few negatives to be developed and printed. In the main parkway in front of the Forbidden City to the south, I collected a bag of Box Elder, Acer negundo. We suspect this to be an introduced tree, but on account of its growing and fruiting here we thought seedlings of the trees, like those of the Chinese elm and Chinese peach, might prove hardier than strains we now have. This seed bears our #7348.

We changed herbarium specimens and wrote up more than a dozen samples of seed which Mr. Liu brought back with him from Tientsin.

Mr. Liu went to Tientsin on the morning of October 9th to secure such information as he could get concerning Abutilon avicennae.

An outline in general of the information desired follows in the memorandum to Mr. Liu under date of October 8, 1930, and following this, is Mr. Liu's report under date of October 11, 1930, outlining in considerable detail the results of his efforts in this connection.

Peiping, China,
October 8, 1930.

Dear Liu:

I will be greatly obliged if you will proceed to Tientsin for the purpose of seeing, if you can, secure for me definite information concerning Abutilon avicennae fiber, locally known by the Chinese and in the trade as "Ch'ing Ma" also as "Pai Ma", white fiber, also "silky fiber" or "thread fiber".

Get information in regard to the following:

1. Acreage planted to Ch'ing Ma in Chihli Province in normally dry years.
2. Acreage planted in wet years.
3. Yield of fiber per acre:
Grade 1. Grade 2. Grade 3.
4. Price per 100 catties paid to the farmer:
Grade 1. Grade 2. Grade 3.
5. Price received by the dealer per 100 catties for:
Grade 1. Grade 2. Grade 3.
6. Length of fiber in:
Grade 1. Grade 2. Grade 3.
7. Principal local market in China.
8. Principal foreign market.
9. Principal uses in China.
10. Principal uses in foreign countries.
11. Yield of dried stems per acre.
12. Price paid the farmer per 100 catties for dried stems of Ch'ing Ma.
13. Price received by the dealer per 100 catties for the dried stems of Ch'ing Ma.
14. Have the dried stems any other use than for kindling and fuel?
15. If so, what are they?
6. What use, or uses, are made of Ch'ing Ma seed?

If seed is used for anything but for growing plants, what is the yield per acre?

(Copy of memo. to Mr. Liu cont.)

18. What does the farmer receive per 100 catties for seed?
19. What does the dealer receive per 100 catties for seed?

Mr. Liu reports as follows on the preceeding questions:

Question No. 1.

The informations are learned from the natives of Yang Tsun (the Ch'ing Ma region) that in planting the Ching Ma, 1st of all must be planted in the good and fertile land, and the planting is usually done in the beginning of the Chinese Second Month, (middle of March). The way the farmers when planting the seed of Ching Ma in the field, is done at the same as they plant gawliang or other crops such as corn, etc. When the Ching Ma are about five inches high, the farmers then make them about four inches apart.

The acreage of the Ching Ma planting over in this region is chiefly depends upon the demand from the foreign countries whether more or less, and also whether the farmers could have their winter wheat planted in late fall. If the land is wet enough for plant winter wheat, then they like to plant wheat better than Ching Ma, as the wheat will not only worth more, but the farmers can also have an earlier crop.

The farmers said in dry years the Ching Ma plantation takes about 20/100 on the lower land, and high lands still for other crop.

Question No. 2.

On the lower land around Yang Tsun and the villages in Hun River beds which is south west from Yang Tsun, if the farmers are late for wheat planting, then likely they will plant about 40/100 Ching Ma.

Question No. 3.

The yield of Ching Ma per acre in best crop year is about 100 catties (about 125 pounds), and fibers about 10 feet long averagely. Normal crop year, about 70 to 80 catties, fibers about 6 to 7 feet long, and in poor crop year about 50 catties, and fibers about 4 feet long.

The farmers can not tell very much about the grades of fiber yield from per acre, as they said suppose in good crop years they all grow good, and in bad years, then they all grow bad. But they grade them in quality by the length of fiber whether they are longer or shorter, and also whether they are more silky or stiff.

Question No. 4.

According to the present price on the Ching Ma fiber, the 1st grade cost 10-11 dollars (Mex.) for 100 catties on local sale. 2nd grade cost 9-9.50 dollars for 100 catties on local sale. But when they sells the fiber out it is their regulation to add more catties in addition to per 100 catties. They do not have any third grade fiber as they put all the shorter fiber in the second grade.

Question No. 5.

The Chinese dealers in Tientsin, Tung Tai Yung Co., and some other shops in Tientsin, that the Ching Ma in their shops are all in big bundles, which weighs from 110 to 150 catties per bundle. Most of the dealers when they buy the Ching Ma from the farmers they do not grade them, so when the dealers sell out are also in the same way. The dealers sells \$11.00 Mex. per 100 catties, and they give 3 catties more in addition to per 100 catties, while they buy from farmers they get about 20 catties for per 100catties.

Question No. 6.

Length of 1st grade fiber	9-10 feet.
Length of 2nd grade	5-7 feet.
Length of 3rd grade	3-5 feet.

Question No. 7.

They don't think there is any other principal market except Tientsin, as it is the nearest part and the biggest one to ship out the fiber.

Question No. 8.

This Ching Ma mostly shipped to Japan then to Germany, and a little to England.

Question No. 9.

The chief use of Ching Ma in China is for making ropes of different sizes, then recently, the weaving mills use this fiber to weave into artificial silk, but this material have to be shipped out to other countries to be cured, then come back to China again.

Besides they also use the old rotten rope and get them chopped up and have mixed with lime for plastering walls.

Question No. 10.

They do not know.

Question No. 11.

About 150 up to 180 catties stems yield from per acre.

Question No. 12.

Ninety cents (Mex.) per 100 catties.

Question No. 13.

\$1.00 per 100 catties.

Question No. 14, 15.

Besides the use for kindling or fuel, they also used for making fire cracker powder by burning them into charcoal.

Question No. 16.

They don't have other uses.

Question No. 17.

If they save all the Ching Ma plant for seeds they get about 80 up to 100 catties of seeds per acre.

Question No. 18. 19.

Seeds of Ching Ma cost about .60 per bushel, weight about 12 catties, but only sell this in spring time. They do not have very big trade on this, so there is not much difference either in selling or buying.



Negative #45025. Paillo. Peiping, Chihli, China.

Decorated paillo in front of the Forbidden City.



Negative #46026. Stone
sundial. Peiping, China.

This was taken in the
Forbidden City.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, October 11, 1930.
Chinchou-Nanzankai, Manchuria.

Another visit was made to the farming regions about Chinchou and Nanzankai to make observations on threshing and cleaning crops. At one farm, we found the farmers measuring up the cleaned seed. It was a good morning for cleaning seed for at several places we saw the cleaning of mung beans, soybeans and kaoliang.

In this section we have found only three varieties of soybeans, namely, black Moshito, brown Moshito and a light green variety (yellow germ) which is used for food. The Moshito varieties are used for forage and green manure purposes.

In some soybean fields, we saw soybeans being loaded on carts for hauling to the threshing grounds. There were several droves of hogs pasturing in the harvested soybean fields. We also observed women and children collecting soybean leaves, roots and stubble for winter fuel.

We returned to the main Dairen road and through the farming sections, the farmers were threshing soybeans, mung beans and kaoliang heads. In examining a large stack of kaoliang heads we found several variations in the type of head and color of glumes. Several forms appeared to be hybrids between the kafir and broom corn types. We selected out four or five of the semi-brown corn types with different colored glumes. The amount of head smut varies to a considerable extent for in some stacks a very small per cent of smutted heads were noted while in others from 15-25 per cent of the heads had smut.



Negative #46027. Soia max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Soybean plants spread out on threshing ground for first rolling of flailing.



Negative #46028. Soia max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Various tools used by the Manchurian farmers in the cleaning of soybean seed as well as other grains.



Negative #46029. Glycine max. Soybean. Manzanekai Village, Manchuria. Large ricks of soybean plants curing on side of threshing ground on Manchurian farm.

negroes # 46130. before met before. Nanyangko Village, Transvaal.
 cleaning sorghum seed in country after threshing by the wind
 should be in the air and letting the wind do the cleaning.





Negative #46031. Soia max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Close-up view of measuring soybean seed after cleaning. In threshing ground of Manchurian farmer.



Negative #46032. Soia max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Measuring soybean seed after cleaning on threshing ground of Manchurian farmer.



Negative #46033. Soja max. Soybean. Hanzankai Village, Manchuria. Measuring soybean seed and sacking after cleaning on threshing ground of Manchurian farmer.



Negative #46034. Soja max. Soybean. Hanzankai Village, Manchuria. Carry away soybean pods after cleaning. The pods are used as cattle feed. The baskets which are being filled are made of kaoliang stalks.



Negative #46035. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Chinese women and children gathering leaves, stalks, roots and stubble from a harvested soybean field. The material is used for winter fuel.



Negative #46036. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Manchurian native hogs pasturing on a field of harvested soybeans after plants have been removed.



negroes #46037. Large most anyone. Wangankai Village, Thiruvananthapuram.
 Vans showing signs of pasturing in distant road in forested region field.
 and direct women and give gathering leaves, sticks and roots
 & anyone for water fuel.



Negative # 46037. Soybean. Manchuria. Manchurian Villages, Manchuria.
 General view of a harvested field of soybeans showing (1) loading plants
 on a cart, (2) boys feeding the scattered seed; and (3) Chinese women
 and girls collecting soybean leaves, roots and stubble for winter feed.



Negative #46039. Arachis hypogaea. Peanut. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Piles of peanuts curing on side of threshing ground. The nuts are picked by Chinese women and children. The vines are used as cattle feed. Peanuts are quite extensively grown in this section.



Negative #46040. Andropogon sorghum. Kaoliang. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. Large rick of heads of kaoliang curing on side of threshing ground on Manchurian farm.



Negative #46041. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Nanzankai Village, Manchuria. View showing cleaning of mung bean seed on threshing ground of Manchurian farm.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China.
October 11, 1930.

Dr. David Fairchild,
Beinn Bhreagh,
Beddcoft, N. S.,
Canada.

Dear Doctor Fairchild:

I was surprised to receive your letter of August tenth from Beddcoft, for I had not thought of you as being anywhere except with the Utowana.

I sent two or more letters to you in care of Mr. Armour and am wondering if they have been received. If so, you must know that I am feeling fine. If the days and nights were longer so that I could have more time in the field and collect more seed and plant material, I think that I would soon be as strong as an ox.

Many thanks for the pictures of the Harbour Latrop Bamboo Museum. I presume you would like an honest reply to your question as to how I like it.

From the pictures before me, I cannot refrain from saying that I think you would have had a much more attractive building if the gable and eaves overhang had been more. I also think that more gable and side windows would not only have added to its outside appearance, but would also have admitted an additional amount of light which surely would be advantageous for display cases and displays.

I was immensely interested in, and greatly appreciated every word in your book "Exploring for Plants". It is fascinating and exceptionally interesting, and you must be very proud of it.

Honestly, Doctor Fairchild, I cannot help but smile when I look at the pictures of the Museum and then recall some of your amusing and interesting expressions of the charm and fascination of the architecture in Morocco and other places where it would appear that the level, square

and straight-edge are either unknown or seldom if ever used.

Perhaps the photographer was unfamiliar with your views on architecture or overlooked them when selecting his position for the pictures of the Museum, otherwise it might have appeared quite differently in the pictures.

We shipped two good sized cases of bamboo-made articles from Tokyo for this Museum just before leaving there last March for Dairen. We hope that they reached their destination in good condition and sincerely trust that at least the greater part of them were considered worthy of a place in the Museum at the Harbours Lathrop Bamboo Garden at Savannah.

We have not seen anything to speak of here in Peiping in bamboo decidedly different from what we saw in Tokyo, and will likely not get a great deal to add to the collection before we leave.

I very much wish that it was so that you and I could live over, in reality, some of the exceptionally fascinating and never to be forgotten times at Brooksville, Chapman Field, Buena Vista and the old Miami gardens in Florida, the Harbours Lathrop Bamboo Garden at Savannah, the garden at Bell, Maryland, and the garden at Chico, California.

Morse writes that he has had a wonderful summer and accomplished a lot in connection with his soybean work which is really worth while. We are expecting him and his family about the 15th of this month. They will likely be here for two or three weeks and then return to Dairen where he wants to complete his research investigations relative to the shipment, handling and storage of soybeans and also the extraction, handling and utilization of soybean oil.

The time of our departure for the States will depend almost wholly on the results of Mr. Morse's work after his return to Dairen. However, it is quite probable that we will leave for home sometime in December or early in January 1931.

When we get back, you and Mrs. Fairchild will likely be at your winter home in Coconut Grove, Florida. Please do not forget that I am extremely anxious to see you and sincerely trust you will stop off at Washington on your way North next spring.

Morse and I have a lot of interesting things to talk over with you, and a few pictures which we think you will be interested in seeing.

BIOLOGICAL NUCLEUS
DAVID FAIRCHILD
BEINN BHREACH
BADDECK, N. S.
CANADA

August 10, 1930.

Dear Howard:

I am all the time wondering how you are. I hear you have gone to a place where you can get rested and get well. I wonder if you are doing what you ought to in order to get back your strength.

How do you like the looks of Uncle Barbour's Bamboo Museum I wonder? It really is a very beautiful piece of work but perhaps too fine for our garden. If now we can fill it with articles of Bamboo that will impress people with this art of the Japanese and Chinese it cannot fail to serve a very useful purpose. I cannot think of that old garden without remembering the delightful days you and I spent there. We have had some fine times together Howard haven't we? We will be here for 2 or 3 months now.

Lots of love to you and yours,

(s) David.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, October 12, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We slept a little late this morning, but even so got out about 9:30 a.m. and by midday walked a little more than a quarter of the distance around Peiping on top of the Tartar Wall.

We started just back of the Legation quarter, a little to the east of Chien Men Street, and went west to the South-west corner then North, to Ping Tzu Men gate, the outlet for Fu Cheng Men Street. On this tramp we picked up seed of Asclepias sp. a milkweed vine, which grows in considerable abundance on the Wall. Seed will go in to Washington under our #7363.

We also secured a small amount of seed of a small growing Lespedeza which we have numbered 7362. The plants grow on the Wall between the paving stones and may be the same as we found under similar conditions in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven, near the Alter of the Temple of Heaven, and collected seed of some little time ago.

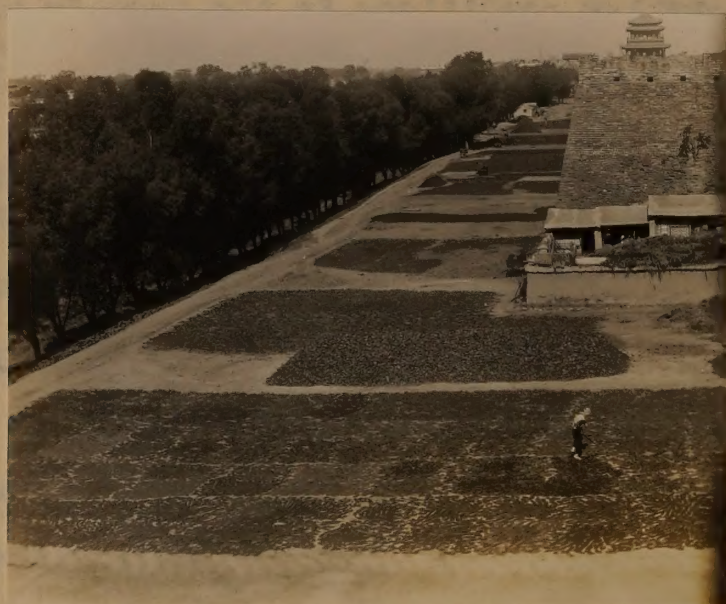
It was a beautiful day and we enjoyed the tramp very much. The vegetation on the Wall, which for the most part is weeds of various kinds and scrub Zizyphus jujuba are pretty well dried up and gone.

The Wall for the most part, in so far as we have gone from Chao Yang Men gate on the East, South and West to Ping Tzu Men on the West, almost half the way around the City, is in very good condition, but in places pretty badly overgrown with Zizyphus jujuba brush.

We hope to find an opportunity to make the other half of the wall before leaving sometime late in the winter for America.



Negative #46042. Zizyphus sp. Jujube. On top of the Tartar Wall at Peiping, to the west of the Legation Quarter. This shows only a narrow walk between the jujube brush. They were very thorny and hard to walk between.



Negative #46043. Truck garden fertilizer. From the top of the Tartar Wall at West, where night soil is prepared for truck gardening.



Negative #46044. Camels. From Tartar Wall, Peiping, China.
Camel caravans being loaded with coal, just outside the
Tartar Wall.



Negative #46045. Camels. View from the Tartar Wall, Peiping,
of a camel caravan being loaded with coal.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, October 12, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

Day has been cool and clear. The various pictures taken during the past few days were written up and also worked on quarterly report. The expense account for the month of September was finished and made ready for being sworn to.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Monday, October 13, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

We left the hotel about 8:00 o'clock this morning by auto for a day's field explorations.

The trip was primarily planned for the purpose of getting seed of the unknown legume #7119 with bronze yellow center flowers and small pea-like pods, which we found in quantity in the park adjacent to the Tang Shan Hotel.

We stopped at the village of Pei Yuan, outside of Peiping, and secured from a grain dealer eight samples of commercial crops, locally grown.

We also stopped at a farmer's place near the village of Ping Fang where we made a few pictures and secured some additional seed samples of crops locally grown.

We learned here that farm land in this region, which looks to be pretty good farming district, rents for \$2.20 L.C. per Chinese acre a year. An American acre equals about six Chinese acres. The rent of an American acre, therefore, would be \$13.20 Mex. which at the present rate of exchange .2967 would be in American Gold \$3.92.

In this region peanuts are grown quite extensively. The yield, on the average, is about 300 cattles per Chinese acre, 1800 cattles per American acre. The price paid to the farmer is \$5.00 per 100 cattles, or Mex. \$15.00 per Chinese acre, equal to \$4.45 American Gold, and per the yield of an American acre at the same rate, the return would be U. S. \$26.70.

We drove from Ping Fang to Tang Shan. Upon arrival at the gate of the city wall we found an agricultural fair in

progress and secured half a dozen or so samples of beans and other farm crops and then went to the Tang Shan Hotel.

We ordered tiffin for 12 o'clock and then went into the nearby park to see if the undetermined pea #7119 was ripening its seed. Finding it well advanced with the majority of pods open, but still many of them with seed in them, we had Liu get four coolies to help us pick seed and by noon had a good sized bag of pods and seed, for we stripped the pods from the plants.

After tiffin, we hired the coolies for the balance of the afternoon to pick this pea seed.

We drove over to Ming Tombs and got seed of about half a dozen lespedezas, at least two of which we do not think we have secured seed of before.

On the way back from Ming Tombs to Tang Shan, we stopped at the village of Chang Piang and secured samples of seed of about eight different legumes. It was six o'clock when we got back to Tang Shan.

The coolies had another good sized bag of seed of the undetermined pea. We are in hopes that the two large bags will net us several pounds of cleaned seed.

We feel that this is by all odds the most interesting, and if not already introduced, our most valuable wild legume. It grows very much like alfalfa, stems sometimes four feet or more in length. The plants are quite leafy and are very free seeders. The pods bear as many as six seed and open at the back, but even so do not dehisce the seed like most other legumes. It appears to be doing exceptionally well on heavy poor land and among the rocks. The conditions look

to be quite adverse for any crop of this kind. See pictures #46049 and 46050, also herbarium specimen #7119.



Negative #46046. Sesamum sp. Ping Fang, China. A nearby view of bundles of sesame awaiting threshing. This is the source of one of the important cooking oils of the Orient.



Negative # 46047. Sesuvium sp. Sesuvium. A nearby view of a rich Sesuvium plants at the threshing ground of a farmer near the village of Ping Tang between Pingtang and Long Shan. Just beyond the rich Sesuvium plants is the threshing ground. See picture # 46047.



region # 46047. The ground near the village of being very barren
 looking and very low. The ground near the village of being very barren
 to the extreme right they are full of beautiful trees. The ground is in
 the foreground looking out towards the sea. The ground is in
 the field to the left of the village. The ground is in the field to the left of the village.



Negative #46049. Undetermined. Pea pod legume. Tang Shan, China. A fairly nearby view of a handful of plants of this undetermined legume taken to show the free seeding habit of this interesting and perhaps valuable legume. Seed sent in under #7119, also herbarium specimen.



Negative #46050. Undetermined. Pea pod legume. Tang Shan, China. Another nearby view of a few small sprays of the undetermined legume with small pea pods. There are from 4-6 seed in each pod. Seed sent in under #7119.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, October 13, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

The expense account for September was taken to the American Consulate, sworn to and later mailed.

Plant and seed materials checked up and sufficient made up to make eight parcel packages of eleven kilos each.

One motion film and film pack developed of harvesting and seed cleaning scenes. The motion film turned out very good as did the $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ films.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, October 14, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We spent practically the entire day, after taking the films we exposed yesterday to the Hartung Photo Shop to be developed and printed, in writing up the seed and herbarium specimens collected yesterday. The records show that we secured 40 samples of seed for yesterday's efforts. Not so bad, we think, for this season of the year.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Tuesday, October 14, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

The mountain region to the east of Dairen was visited in search for legumes. Up to about one-half way the mountain, all plant growth had been cut. Beyond this we found lespedezas and a few other legumes in great abundance. We collected seed of about six species of lespedeza and about twelve other species of plants. There are very few flowering shrubs in the mountain regions about Dairen.

We returned to the office about two P.M. and worked on parcel post packages. Four were made ready for mailing.

U. S. National Museum
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

It is a small insect, about 1/16 inch long, with a yellowish-brown body and legs. It is very active and is found in great numbers in the soil and in the crevices of the wood. It is a pest of the stored grain and is very destructive to the same. It is found in the soil and in the crevices of the wood. It is a pest of the stored grain and is very destructive to the same.

U. S. National Museum
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

The specimens are in the care of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. It is a small insect, about 1/16 inch long, with a yellowish-brown body and legs. It is very active and is found in great numbers in the soil and in the crevices of the wood. It is a pest of the stored grain and is very destructive to the same. It is found in the soil and in the crevices of the wood. It is a pest of the stored grain and is very destructive to the same.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
 Wednesday, October 15, 1930.
 Peiping, China.

In the forenoon we packed parcel post package #18-P and got it ready for shipment to Washington via the next diplomatic pouch.

In the afternoon we took a run out to the grounds of the Temple of Heaven and secured additional seed of Vicia sp. #7043. We also secured seed of the white Artemisia and of a Euonymus sp.



Negative #46051. Artemisia sp. (white and yellow) Grounds of the Temple of Heaven, Peiping, China. In Dorsett's right hand is a plant of the wild yellow artemisia, in his left, one of the white. Seedlings of both are used by Chinese florists as stocks for commercial varieties of chrysanthemums.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Wednesday, October 15, 1930.
Nanzankai, Manchuria.

We went to the American Consulate where we met Mr. Cabot Coville, Vice Consul, who recently advised us he would like to go with us out in the farming sections. Mr. Coville thought it best to use his car so that we could stop wherever we wished. The first stop was an unwished for one as we had a blow-out about six miles from Dairen.

At Shanshuho, a small farm community, we found one threshing ground where several farmers were flailing out ears of corn. Nearby were threshing grounds on which ears of corn were drying for the afternoon threshing. The variety of native corn here appeared to have a much larger ear and more rows per ear than we have observed in other sections. The farmers willingly gave us a nice specimen.

We stopped at a small farm about two miles north of Shanshuho where the farmer and his son were threshing out heads of kaoliang with a stone roller drawn by a donkey.

Upon arriving at Nanzankai we found several farmers threshing soybeans. At the large farm yard which we have previously visited, the farm hands were threshing soybeans by the stone roller method while others were knocking peanuts off the vines by beating the plants against the handle of a pitchfork.

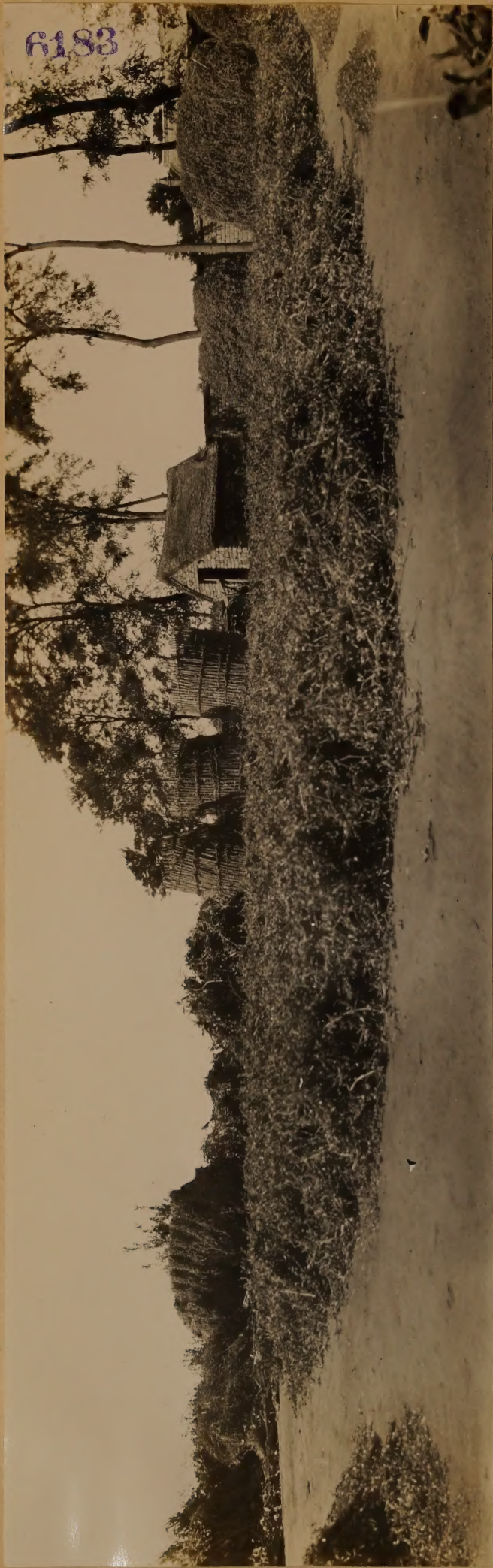
As the cleaning of seed was not to be done until afternoon, Mr. Coville had to leave so we remained to secure pictures of seed cleaning. After obtaining the desired motion and still pictures of seed cleaning we left for the in road. As we passed through the village we met a peddler

with the very small wild Manchurian pear. Some of the fruit was bought for the seed.



Negative #46052. Sola max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria. Carrying kaoliang-stalk baskets of soybean pods and finely threshed material from the threshing ground. Used for cattle feed.

6183



negative # 41053 Sage-meat Sage-meat Manchurian
 General view of a thickening yard showing Sage-meat plants filled on
 thickening ground.



Negative #46054. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
View of threshing ground on farm near Nanzankai showing
soybean plants on threshing floor and stack of unthreshed
soybeans in background.



Negative #46055. Soja max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
Close-up view of rolling or threshing out soybean seed
with a stone roller.



Negative #46056. Soin max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
Close-up view of threshing out soybeans with stone roller.



Negative #46057. Soin max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
General view of threshing ground showing soybean plants on
threshing floor after first rolling. In foreground, Chinese
coolies knocking peanuts off vines over pitch-fork handle.



Negative #46058. Zea mays. Corn. Shanshuho, Manchuria.

Close-up view of Chinese coolies flailing ears of corn on threshing floor.



Negative #46059. Zea mays. Corn. Shanshuho, Manchuria.

General view of flailing out corn from ears on farm near here.



Negative #46060. Sola max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
Stack of bundles of soybean straw on edge of threshing ground
to be used for winter fuel. The coarse material after thresh-
ing is saved for fuel while the fine material (pods, etc.)
is used for cattle feed.



Negative #46061. Sola max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
After threshing, scraping the threshed material into piles
for cleaning out the seed.



Negative #46062. soja max.

Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.

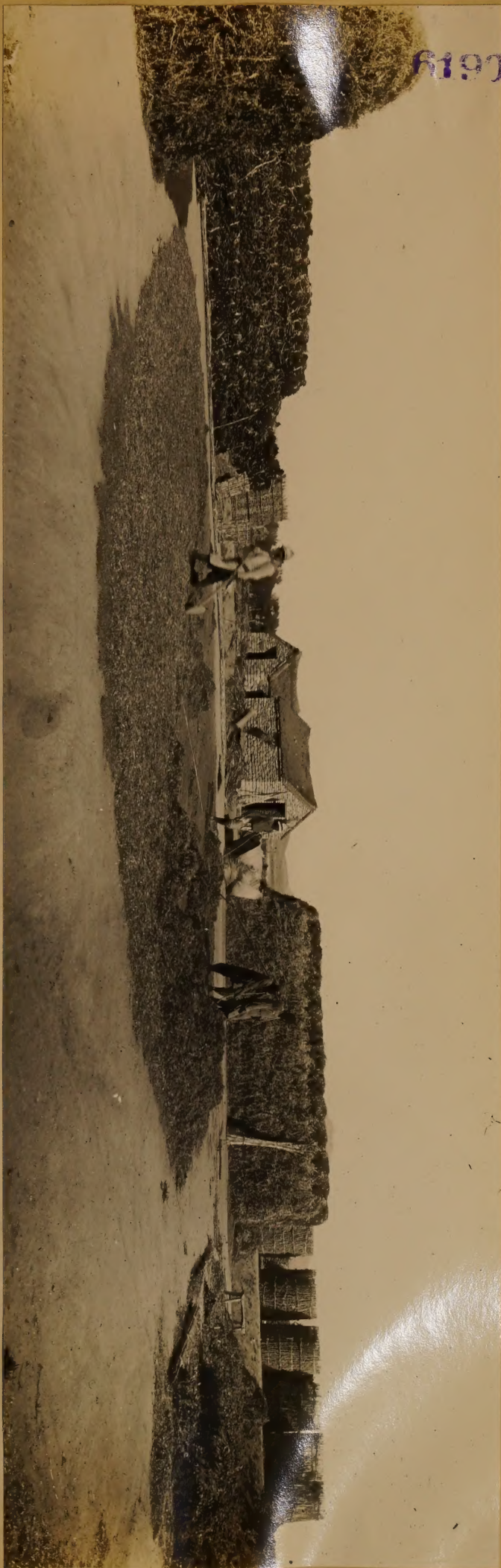
Close-up view of Chinese farmer raking threshed soybean material in piles in preparation for cleaning out the seed.

Negative #46063. soja max.
Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria. Raking up seed, pods and trash in piles in preparation for cleaning out the seed by the wind method.





Negative #46064. Sola max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
View showing the sweeping up after threshing in seed
cleaning.



negative # 46065. Large mat. sayuan Thangpudon, Manchuria.
 Several rows of the shaking ground with Chinese furniture making and
scraping brushed sayuan plants into piles for cleaning.



Negative #46066. Sola max. Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
Cleaning soybeans of straw and trash by throwing shovelfuls
in air and letting the wind act as a cleaner.



Negative #46067. Sola max.
Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
Cleaning soybean threshed
material on threshing
ground.



Negative #46068. Sola max.
Soybean. Nanzankai, Manchuria.
Throwing shovelfuls of thresh-
ed material in the air in
cleaning soybean seed.

Negative #46069. Sola max.
Soybean. Nanzankai, Manch-
uria. Close-up view of Chinese
farmer throwing shovelfuls
of threshed soybean material
in air cleaning out the seed.

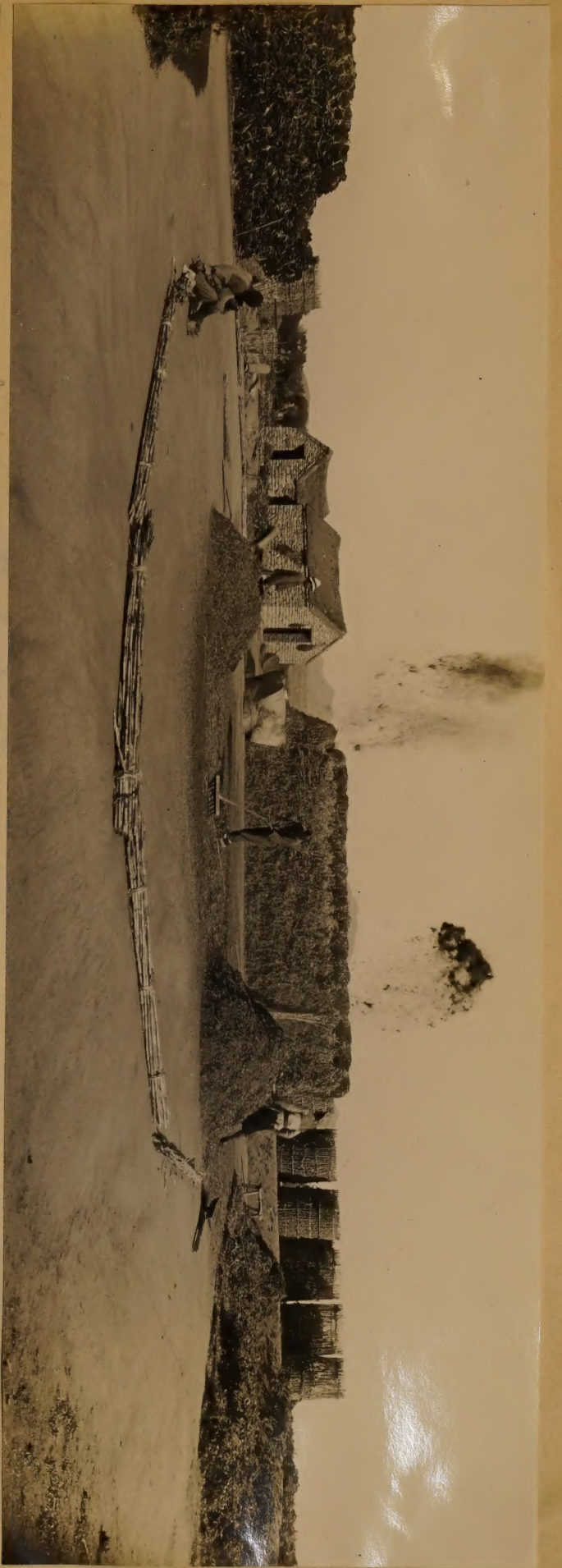




Negative #46070. Sola max. Soybean. Nansankai, Manchuria.
Cleaning seed by throwing shovelfuls in the air.



Negative #46071. Andropogon sorghum. Kaoliang. Shanshuho,
Manchuria. View of threshing out kaoliang heads by stone
rollers.



negative # 46072. Days met Longben, Wainwright, Wainwright,
 General view of Threshing ground immediately after Threshing performed.
 The Threshed material is piled and scraped in piles and the pile check
 out by Threshing machines like Threshed material in the air.



Negative #46073. Andropogon sorghum. Kaoliang, Shanshuho, Manchuria. View of threshing out kaoliang with stone rollers.



Negative #46074. Zea mays. Shanshuho, Manchuria. Ears of corn drying out on threshing floor.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, October 16, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We have not had a line from Morse since the letter received from him on the 8th, dated the 5th in which he said that he would write us the latter part of that week more definitely relative to his plans and arrival in Peiping.

The delay in not hearing from Morse is more or less interfering with our field work, for we would not like to be out of the city when the Morses and Mr. Suyetake arrive.

We have a package of seed ready for the diplomatic pouch leaving here on the 23rd for Washington, D. C., and have roughed in a letter to Mr. Morrison in more or less detail relative to the seed contained in package #19-P.

Today Ruth completed copying our field trip report for the month of July, it contains 212 typewritten pages.

Our Report up to and including the last day of July contains 5292 typewritten pages. There likely will be something like 1200 pages to add to those already typed by the time we get home. In addition to this, there will be a special report on our research investigations of the soybean in the Orient which Mr. W. J. Morse, junior member of the expedition, and soybean specialist of the Department, will prepare.

We are getting our work in the Orient in pretty good shape and if all goes well hope by the time we reach Washington or shortly thereafter, to be able to hand Mr. Ryerson a pretty complete report, in more or less detail, concerning the results of our agricultural exploration activities from

the time we left Washington on February 19, 1929 up to the day and including it of our return to the Office in Washington, D. C.

W. J. Morse's Notes.

Dairen, Manchuria,

Thursday, October 16, 1930.

In the morning, motion film and film packs were developed, all of which turned out very good. The following numbers of parcel post packages were finished for mailing and mailed later in the afternoon: Nos. 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226 and 227.

After lunch we went to see Mr. Ohara, the seed collector to see if he had any seed of the various things we ordered early in the season. As yet he had but few returns from his collectors, but thought that by the middle of November he would have all of the seed that could be obtained this season.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, October 17, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We worked in the forenoon on seed, report, pictures, etc.

After tiffin we went to visit gardeners outside of the city to get such information as we could about wild *Artemisia* and its use as stocks for commercial varieties of chrysanthemums.

We collected seed a short time ago of both the white and yellow varieties, in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven, and wanted to be sure that these are the ones used here by florists for stocks for the cultivated varieties of mums. Thus far we have only seen grafted mums on the street and in the market places of Peiping.

We visited the place of Mr. Tien near the village of Chung Ting, not far outside the city wall and found them preparing mums for market. They take the plants up with a ball of earth and send them to market, mostly by carriers, that is, men put them in two baskets, one on each end of a carrying stick (see picture #46035) and they are carried to market in that way.

The plants are normally 24" to 30" or 36" in height and contain 6-12 buds. We saw plants 12" to 16" high with 12 buds to almost open flowers for which they receive Mex. .05 cents.

All the plants are cleft grafted on to seedlings of *Artemisia*, either white or yellow. The wild yellow variety, however, is most generally used.

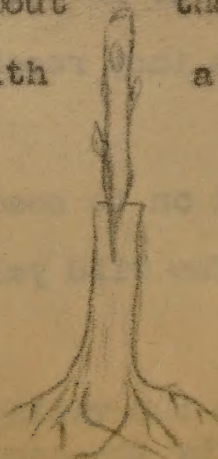
We hired one of the local men in the village who knew the true varieties of *Artemisia* used by the gardeners, to go

with us to the grounds of the Temple of Heaven to identify the plants from which we secured seed so as to be sure that we have the right varieties. Seed we secured is o.k., the white variety goes forward under #7404 and the yellow under #7324.

We tried to get seed of these two species from the flower gardeners but found to our surprise that they do not have seed. They collect the young plants in early spring, late March or early April, from the wild, and transplant them in rows or beds in the garden.

These plants are of the previous fall's growth, perhaps are from early ripened seed which fall to the ground and germinate and get started in the fall. The leaves of these young plants die down during the winter, but new ones are put out early in the spring. We suggest, therefore, that in any grafting experiments with the seed sent in, that seedlings of both fall and spring plants be tried. We also suggest that care be exercised with the experiments with these two introductions in order that they may not become a nuisance in America. They look weedy here.

The young *Artemisia* plants are usually grafted by the cleft method, about the middle of May. The graft is usually bound with a mixture of straw and mud.



The Chinese florists claim, but with what assurance we do not know, that they get stronger and better plants and also larger and better flowers if they graft their chrysanthemums than if they grow them from cuttings, and also that they save considerable time.

We found Mr. Tien harvesting his tube roses. The plants are dug up and the base of the plants are cut off, also the tops about some 3-4 inches from the bulb. They are then piled in rows about 6" in height so that the cut base of the bulbs are exposed to the free circulation of the air.

Some of the small rows faced the sun and others away from it. They appeared to be piled in about equal amounts with bases to and away from the sun.

After the clumps of bulbs have laid in the open field for ten days or two weeks, they are stored for the winter in a dry place where they will not freeze and are planted out in beds 4" x 4" apart, early in the spring, usually in April.

We asked why the base of the bulbs are cut off and were told that it is done to force the other bulbs to grow.

We secured a dozen of the clumps and are sending them in under our #7406, these were sent in primarily for Dr. Griffiths.



Negative #46075. Hand irrigation. Chung Ting, China.

Another view of irrigating from a well with a sweep and bucket made of willow.



Negative #46076. Hand irrigation. Chung Ting near Peiping, China. Irrigating from a well with sweep and bucket of willow.



Negative #46077. Poleanthus tuberosa. Tuberose. Chung Ting.
Cutting off the tops and bases of freshly dug tuberose
preparatory to curing and storing.



Negative #46078. Poleanthus tuberosa. Tuberose harvesting.
Chung Ting, near Peiping, China. A florist's small daughter
cutting off the base and tops from the bulbs preparatory
to curing and storing.



Negative #46079. Eleocharis sp. Water chestnut. Chung Ting, China. View across a portion of an unharvested planting of what is known here as water nut or sometimes as water chestnut.



Negative #46080. Eleocharis sp. Harvesting water nuts. Chung Ting, China. All but this coolie left their work of water nut harvesting, but this one went on working, when we were seen approaching with our camera.

Negative #46081. Poleanthus tuberosa. Tuberose. Near the village of Chung Ting at the garden of Mr. Tien. A nearby view of tuberoses with the bases and tops cut off piled in rows to cure. They are left in the open in this way for ten days or two weeks. Bulbs sent in under #7406.





Negative #46082. Poleanthus tuberosa. Tuberose. Near the village of Chung Ting at the garden of Mr. Tien. Showing rows of tuberoses and frames of winter vegetables. Bulbs were sent in under our #7406.



Negative #46083. Polianthus tuberosa. Ruberose. Peiping, China. Nearby view of commercial bulbs purchased today from a gardener near the village of Chung Ting. These bulbs are typical of the bulbs we saw in preparation of harvesting and curing. The four leaves left on the top clump we think are used to tie the clumps together for hanging over a beam or pole during storage. All 12 clumps we purchased had the four leaves left on top.



Negative #46084. Chrysanthemum sp. Chung Ting, China.

A nearby view of pink flowered mums, 6 buds to the plant, grafted on Artemisia. These plants sell at the garden for five cents Mex. per plant.

Negative #46085. Chrysanthemum sp. Chinese with carrying baskets of mums. Near the village of Chung Ting, at the garden of Mr. Tien. These mums are all grafted on Artemisia sp. There are 16 plants on each basket.





Negative #46086. Chrysanthemum sp. Mums. Near the village of Chung Ting at the garden of Mr. Tien. A nearby view of one of the baskets shown in picture #46085. This was taken primarily to show where the plants are grafted.

H. J. Morse's Notes.
 Friday, October 17, 1930.
 Dairen, Manchuria.

Seed samples of various legumes and grasses which have been drying out were threshed, cleaned and written up. Pictures taken for the past few days were written up. A letter was written Mr. B. V. Morrison advising of the shipping of seven parcel post packages, four containing seed and three containing herbarium material.



Negative #46087. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon, Dairen, Manchuria. Unloading persimmons by small baskets from Chinese junks at Chinese Junk Wharf. The fruits were brought from Tientsin, China.



Negative #46088. Diospyros
kaki. Persimmons. Baskets
of persimmons at the Chinese
Junk Wharf, Dairen. These
persimmons were brought loose.
in junks from Tientsin, China.



Negative #46089. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Dairen, Man-
churia. Close-up view of baskets of persimmons at Chinese
Junk Wharf. Brought in junks from Tientsin, China.



Negative #46090. Grass. Dairen, Manchuria.

Bundles of grass at Chinese Junk Wharf. This grass is
used in place of cloth in the soybean oil presses.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 17, 1930.

Dr. K. Nagai,
Imperial Horticultural Experiment Station,
Okitsu, Shizuoka-ken,
Japan.

Dear Doctor Nagai:

My illness of two months after arriving in Dairen, and press of official duties since arriving in Peiping on July 22, 1930, has prevented me from writing you before now.

Our Agricultural Expedition will return to the United States this winter. It now looks as though I may have the very great pleasure of returning from China via Tokyo and sail from Yokohama perhaps in December of this year or January 1931.

I would like very much to know if there is anything that I can do for you before leaving China? Were you successful in getting any of the Chinese persimmons, turned over to you last winter, to grow? If not, and you would like to make another try of it, or would like more propagating material, I will be glad to arrange to send it to you by mail or bring it with me when I come.

The Chinese have some very nice varieties of pears and I am wondering if you would like scions of several of their best commercial varieties for your collection and breeding experiments.

If you will be so kind as to let me know your wishes regarding the above, and also in regard to other things here which you would like to try, we will be delighted to do what we can to comply with your requests.

We hope that you experienced a successful season and that your work is progressing quite satisfactorily.

In case we have the pleasure of returning via Japan we hope that it may be possible for us to secure from you a few persimmon scions of each of the varieties not supplied last year but which you were kind enough to offer to supply to us this winter.

10-17-30.

If we should return to the States via any other route other than Japan, we will let you know and trust that in that event we can arrange with you to mail the persimmon scions to us here, or if you should prefer or think best, to send them to us in care of the steamer which we may take that calls at Yokohama.

Trusting that we may not only have the pleasure of hearing from you concerning the above matters, but that we can be of service in assisting you to secure plant propagating material of such Chinese plants as you may desire to add to your collection, I remain

Very truly yours,

P. H. Dorsett,
Agricultural Explorer.

PHD/rd.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 17, 1930.

Mr. C. C. Thomas, Horticulturist,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Your good letter of September 15th reached me on October 15th, just one month to the day after it was written.

I am glad to be able to report that I am feeling quite my old self again and am pushing hard to accomplish all that I can before leaving for the States, perhaps in December or January.

You perhaps know that Horne and Isent in seed of the wild persimmon of the Island of Kokato, Chosen (Korea), last November under #1731. This no doubt is D. lotus, and is the farthest north we found persimmons in Japan and Korea.

Owing to the fact that D. & D. sent in seed of the wild Chinese persimmon, D. lotus from the Ming Tombs region, some 40 miles or so to the Northwest of Peiping, when here in 1924. We have not thus far taken any steps whatever to secure seed of the Chinese wild persimmon. However, in view of what you write relative to requests from Geneva for seed or plants of hardy persimmons, we will secure and send in a supply of seed.

Ming Tombs, in so far as we can learn, is about the northern limit for persimmon growing. We very much doubt if we will be able to get seed, in a worth while amount, of commercial varieties, for as a rule these are seedless. Occasionally a fruit of a commercial variety is found which contains one or more seed, but these, we fear, are not in sufficient quantity to justify buying a few bushels of fruit for the seed.

We also doubt, even if seed of the large fruited commercial types could be secured, if there would be much of a chance of them producing hardy trees.

The persimmon season here is now in full blast and

the fruit is to be seen in the city at almost every turn. Thus far, however, we have not seen anything materially different from that secured and sent in by D. & D. in 1924, and have not considered sending additional propagating material of the varieties sent in by D. & D. from here in 1924.

We hope, however, to get from Dr. Nagai, at the Okitsu Agricultural Experiment Station (Japan) this winter for sending to Washington or bringing with us, scions of some 40 or 50 varieties of Japanese persimmons which the Doctor was not in a position to give us last winter. We think this matter was mentioned in some of our letters at the time the scions were sent from Japan last winter, and trust that arrangements were made then or later to take care of the scions we were then promised and hope to get this winter.

We are expecting Morse Monday evening, October 20th. They will likely be with us two or three weeks and then return to Dairen to wind up his investigations there and later in the winter we will join them, probably at Tokyo, and sail together from Yokohama for the States.

With kind regards and best wishes to all, both at home and at the office, we remain

Very truly yours,

PHD/rd. Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

Washington, D. C.,
Sept. 15, 1930.

Mr. P. H. Dorsett,
c/o U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Mr. Dorsett:

It has been some time since I have written to you and I have heard from time to time of your difficulties and recently heard, through Dr. Galloway, that you were getting along much better. I trust that by the time this reaches you, you will be feeling yourself once more, but you should remember that you ought to take things a little easier and not push too hard, especially as the cold and winter comes on. I can well imagine some of the difficulties you may meet there during the cold weather when there is not any too much heat available.

We have recently had an inquiry from the Geneva Station, asking for seeds or plants of any of the hardiest types of persimmons that may be obtained in Korea. I presume that you have probably already arranged for seeds and plants, or material of this kind, as far north as it can be obtained and that this material will be coming in this late fall and winter. I just want to call your attention to this special request, although it seems somewhat doubtful as to whether we would get material that would survive as far north as Geneva, N. Y. No doubt persimmons will stand temperatures as low as they have there, but probably not under their conditions, but at any rate they will be very much interested in growing seedlings and later on we can send them wood of any varieties it would seem desirable to test so far north.

This certainly has been one dry, hot summer here and one that will long be remembered, and it has been rather severe on all kinds of plants. The earlier the persimmon wood can be sent to us, the better we will be able to deal with it. We do not, of course, wish you to make any special trips for this, but I thought that possibly you had contacts that were probably already established for this purpose and that it would not be difficult to get the material. No doubt you have already made arrangements and there may be nothing further to be done at this time.

Very truly yours,

(s) C. C. Thomas,
Horticulturist.

CCT/HD

These results in this case are of a different order from those obtained in the case of the other two specimens. The results in this case are of a different order from those obtained in the case of the other two specimens. The results in this case are of a different order from those obtained in the case of the other two specimens.

Mr. J. C. Thomas, 10-11-1911. The results in this case are of a different order from those obtained in the case of the other two specimens. The results in this case are of a different order from those obtained in the case of the other two specimens.

In this case the results are of a different order from those obtained in the case of the other two specimens. The results in this case are of a different order from those obtained in the case of the other two specimens. The results in this case are of a different order from those obtained in the case of the other two specimens.

We have recently had an inquiry from the General Station, asking for seeds or plants of any of the plants of the genus *Persea*. I presume that you have probably already arranged for seeds and plants, or at least of the kind, as far north as it can be obtained and that this material will be coming in this late fall and winter. I just want to call your attention to this special request, although it seems somewhat doubtful as to whether or not it would be of much value as far north as *Persea*. I do not doubt *Persea* will stand temperatures as low as they have there, but probably not under their conditions, but as my rate here will be very much interested in growing seedlings and later on we can send them word of any variety as it would seem desirable to look as far north.

This certainly has been one day, but I must have had one that will long be remembered, and it has been rather severe on all kinds of plants. The earlier the *Persea* seed can be sent to me, the better we will be able to deal with it. We do not, of course, wish you to make any special trip for this, but I thought that possibly you had contacts that were probably already established for this purpose and that it would not be difficult to get the material. We doubt you have already made arrangements and there may be nothing further to be done at this time.

Very truly yours,

(s) J. C. Thomas
Director

OUT/10

October 17, 1930,
c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
B. P. I., U. S. Dept. of Agr.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We are sending you by today's commercial parcel post
the following parcels of plants and seeds.

PARCEL PACKAGE NO. 221.

Aescynomene indica, No. 6245.
Calamagrostis sp. No. 6178.
Glycyrrhiza sp. No. 6185.
Iris sp. No. 6193.
Medicago sativa. No 6191.
Melilotus sp. Nos. 6192, 6201.
Onobrychis sp. No. 6077.
Prunus japonica. No. 6098.
Rubus sp. 6246.
Soja max. Nos. 6224-33, 6248-60, 6262.
Sophora sp. No. 6244.
Triticum vulgare. No. 6261.
Zoysia pungens var. *Japonica*. No, 6347.

PARCEL PACKAGE NO. 222.

Acer sp. No. 6313.
Aescynomene indica. No. 6311.
Andropogon sorghum. No. 6305.
Cassia sp. Nos. 6335, 6339.
Hemerocallis sp. Nos. 6270, 6307, 6320.
Iris sp. No. 6325.
Koeleria paniculata. No. 6312.
Lespedeza sp. No. 6338.
Medicago sativa. No. 6323.
Melilotus suaveolens. No. 6304.
Pennisetum purpurascens. No 6316.
Phaseolus aureus. No. 6284.
Pyrus serotina. No. 6308.
Rosa sp. No. 6324.
Soja max. Nos. 6263-69, 6288-99, 6300-3.
Syringa sp. No. 6314.
Trifolium lupinaster. No. 6337.
Vicia sp. Nos. 6322, 6326, 6334.
Vigna sinensis. Nos. 6321, 6332.
Vitis thunbergii. No. 6287.

PARCEL PACKAGE NO. 223.

Andropogon sorghum. No 6341.
Astragalus duburicus. No. 6374.
Arundinella anomala. No. 6390.
Chloris sp. No. 6362.
Eragrostis sp. Nos. 6353, 6363.
Festuca thalassica. No. 6380.
Gossypium sp. No 6352.
Hemerocallis sp. No. 6340.
Hedysarum sibiricum. No 6375.
Iris sp. No 6344.
Lespedeza striata. Nos. 6354, 6360.
L. tomentosa. Nos. 6355, 6392.
L. virgata. No. 6356.
Lotus sp. No. 6347.
Medicago sativa. Nos. 6369-70.
Medicago ruthenica. No. 6378.
Melilotus suaveolens. No. 6379.
Miscanthus sinensis. No. 6389.
Phaseolus aureus. Nos. 6366-68.
Pueraria thunbergiana. No. 6415. (Kudzu vermicelli).
Soja max. Nos. 6345-6, 6357-9, 6364-5, 6371.
Soja max. No. 6416. (Soybean product).
Soja ussuriensis. No. 6351.
Spodiopogon cotulifer. No. 6386.
S. sibiricus. No. 6387.
Trifolium lupinaster. Nos. 6361, 6373.
Vicia amaena. No. 6377.
V. amaena var. *oblongifolia*. No. 6372.
V. cracca. No. 6376.
Zea miz. Nos. 6396-7.

PARCEL PACKAGE NO. 224.

Agropyron cristatum. No. 6381.
A. canium. No. 6383.
A. semicostatum. No. 6385.
Andropogon micranthus. No. 6407.
Arundinella anomala. No. 6408.
Cassia sp. No. 6405.
Dolichos lablab. No. 6406.
Elymus sibiricus. No. 6382.
Hemerocallis sp. No. 6413.
Hordeum secalinum. No. 6384.
Lespedeza cuneata. No. 6388.
L. sericea. No. 6411.
L. tomentosa. No. 6412.
Lilium sp. No. 6417.
Melilotus suaveolens. No. 6414.
Soja max. Nos. 6399-6401.
S. ussuriensis. No. 6402.
Zea miz. No. 6398.

PARCEL PACKAGE NO. 225.

Herbarium material. Nos. 6215-22, 6341-3, 6272-82,

6286, 6306, 6318-9, 6327, 6330, 6336, 6342-3, 6348.

PARCEL PACKAGE NO. 226.

Herbarium material.

Nos. 6102-3, 6179, 85, 6202-14, 6223, 6234-40, 6271, 6309-10, 6315, 6328-9, 6349-50.

PARCEL PACKAGE NO. 227.

Herbarium material.

Nos. 5858-9, 5888-94, 6035-8, 6048-9, 6078-9, 6088-94, 6104-6.

Among the specimens are numerous wild legumes collected in Chosen and South Manchuria and a series of legumes and grasses from the Kungchuling Exper. Sta. that were obtained from Mongolia. In the herbarium specimens are many specimens of leaf diseases of the soybean, mung bean and kudzu which should be of interest to our B.P.I. pathologists working on these special diseases.

We are expecting to leave Sunday, October 19, for Peiping to spend two or three weeks looking up the soybean and its products in that section. The soybean oil industry and the shipping and storage season begins in Manchuria in early November so I will have to return to begin the most important part of the Manchurian soybean work, collecting varieties, information on storage, shipping and the soybean oil industry.

Trusting that the above parcels reach you in good shape and that at least some of them will prove worth while to our bureau friends, I am

Very sincerely,

Dorsett and Morse.

Agricultural Explorers.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, October 18, 1930.
Peiping, China.

My heart gave me a little trouble last night and I felt a little peculiar this morning when I went to breakfast so called Doctor Esser.

He had me lay down and gave me two or three kinds of medicine. At dinner time when he called again I was feeling quite myself again. However, I remained in bed and continued the medicine. Did not do any work today.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Saturday, October 18, 1930.
Dairen, Manchuria.

When visiting the National City Bank of New York, we were advised by Mr. French, the manager, that the soybean situation in Manchuria was rather dull at the present time, much more so than a year ago. This is due to the light demand from European countries for beans and the somewhat uncertain condition in the soybean oil and cake industry.

The seed we had of legumes was threshed and cleaned up. We had sufficient for another package and in the afternoon parcel package #228 was mailed Mr. E. A. Ryerson. A letter regarding this package was written to Mr. B. Y. Morrison.

J. H. Brown's House,
 1000, October 15, 1933.
 Detroit, Michigan.

My letter gave me a little trouble last night and I

felt a little nervous this morning when I came to breakfast.

no other letter from.

He had no lay down and gave me the same story as

before. He didn't like when he called again I was feeling

quite equal again. However, I remained in bed and couldn't

see anything. He did not do any more today.

J. H. Brown's House,
 1000, October 15, 1933.
 Detroit, Michigan.

When visiting the National City Bank at New York, he

was advised by Mr. Brown, the manager, that the

attention is directed to the fact that at the present time

there are no other letters from him.

Several days ago I received a letter from him and the

attention is directed to the fact that at the present time

there are no other letters from him.

The fact he had of interest and I received and

no. He had indicated the number of letters and in the

attention is directed to the fact that at the present time

there are no other letters from him.

Dairen, Manchuria,
October 14, 1930.

Mr. F. H. Dorsett,
c/o U. S. Legation,
Peiping, China.

Dear Dorsett:

Your letter of October 9 just at hand and very glad to have such good news. I have been trying to write for the past few days but I just have had my hands too full in attempting to make a fair clean up of things to date so I won't have a lot of hang-overs after the Peiping trip.

I want to thank you for the news clippings which give some idea of what is going on in the U.S.A. Many letters have been received from Exper. Sta. friends but such information is mostly local. However, from such sources of information, I am led to believe that the soybean is saving the day as a feed and grain crop in the drought-stricken areas. In many sections, soybean hay is the only forage the farmers will have for their winter feed.

Your letter written in September advising me to reach Peiping not much after Oct. 1 in order to see the soybeans in that district just reached me. It was sent to Heijo and I guess it was held all around a few days.

As plans are now, we will leave Dairen Sunday morning on the 9 A.M. express which will put us in Peiping Monday (Oct. 20) evening.

In addition to collecting the wild legumes, we are putting up eight parcels of seed (6) and plant (2) material to send to the office. I think the seed material will go quite a ways in plugging up the wild legume hole concerning which so much has been written us. And with all the legumes you have been sending, it seems they should be at least a little satisfied. In one box we have seed packages representing 24 genera (not species) and in another 20 genera. All run rather high in the number of species. After this week, my mind won't be at all guilty concerning the wild legume and grass problem. I will feel perfectly at ease in devoting my whole time to "the most important", the soybean industry. I have several problems I want to study thoroughly and with an easy mind and unhampered! I feel that I can get excellent results.

With regard to the shipping boxes we will bring them with us. When I returned from Korea, the Consulate handed me a bill for \$1.06 duty on the two packages of boxes sent you in August. We can bring them with us duty free.

Speaking of the Consulate, Mr. Cabot Coville is acting

in Mr. Langdon's place as Mr. Langdon returned to the States on 6 months' leave.

Relative to hotel accommodations, if the Wagons Lits is good enough for you, it is good enough for us. We would like a room with two beds as reasonable as possible. Mr. Suyetake will want a room at the Wagons Lits also. No, we are not in the "plute" class yet, that we have to stop at the "Grande". As stated before, any hotel Dorsett finds good enough for himself, we know will suit us.

All are well, except slight colds and send best wishes, and hope to see you all soon.

Very sincerely,

(s) W. J. Morse,
c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

October 18, 1930.
c/o American Consulate,
Dairen, Manchuria.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
B. P. I., U.S. Dept. of Agric.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We are sending you by today's commercial post parcel package number 228 containing the following material.

PARCEL PACKAGE NO. 228.

Aeschynomene indica - No. 6403.
Andropogon sorghum - Nos. 6420-3.
Arachis hypogea - No. 6418.
Coronilla sp. No. 6441.
Evodia sp. No. 6427.
Euonymus sp. Nos. 6395, 6426.
Gossypium sp. No. 6424.
Hemerocallis sp. 6435.
Indigofera sp. No. 6442.
Iris sp. 6444.
Iris setosa No. 6410.
Lespedeza sp. Nos. 6394, 6428-9, 6431, 6433-4, 6436-7,
L. Striata Nos. 6391, 6425.
L. tomentosa. Nos. 6432, 6438-9.
Phragmites communis, No. 6419.
Pyrus sp. No. 6445.
Vicia pseudo orobus, No. 6404
V. sp. Nos. 6393, 6430, 6440.
Zea mays, No. 6443.
Zyzyphus sp. No. 6409.

This shipment is made up of seed of wild and cultivated plants but for the most part wild plants collected in the mountain regions in the vicinity of Dairen and Chinchou, South Manchuria. Of the twenty species represented, eight are wild legumes in which Dr. Pieters will be greatly interested. Strange to say you will find no "Soja max" in this parcel but you may be assured this lack will be made up for later in the fall and winter. Good foundations have been laid during the summer and early fall for large collections of seed from Chosen and South Manchuria.

With kindest regards to all, I am

Very truly yours,

W. J. Morse
Dorsett & Morse.
Agricultural Explorers.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, October 19, 1930.
Peiping, China.

In compliance with the Doctor's request, although I was feeling quite all right, I remained in bed throughout the day and continued with the medicine. I am, however, expecting to get up and go to work tomorrow morning.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Sunday, October 19, 1930.
En route Dairen, Manchuria to
Peiping, China.

We left Dairen on the 9:00 A.M. express en route to Peiping, China. During the ride from Dairen to Mukden, various forms of activities were observed. All crops had been harvested and with the exception of a small section north of Liaoyang the crops had been removed to the threshing grounds.

One of the interesting things noted all along the line was the digging of the corn, kaoliang and soybean stubble and roots. These are used by the farmers as winter fuel. In some cases the plow was used in taking out the stubble. Men, women and children were knocking the soil from the roots and placing them in piles.

A few miles out of Kaiping we saw large groups of carts loaded with sacks of grain coming from different directions. These were on the way to Kaiping market from the distant farming sections. The farmers from a distance travel in large groups when bringing their crops to market for protection against bandits.

We arrived at Mukden about 4:00 P.M. and were met by one

of the Japan Tourist men who arranged for our railway and sleeper tickets from Mukden to Peiping. We also had our Japanese Yen changed into Chinese dollars (Mex.). The rate was \$1.66 per gold yen. We left at 9:42 P.M. and were helped again in getting settled on the right car and in the right compartments by the Japanese Tourist Bureau man.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, October 20, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We worked until tiffin on notes for the past three days and writing legends for photographs received from the Hartung Photo Shop today.

After tiffin we packed parcel post package no. 20-P to send to the Legation on Wednesday to go forward on the 23rd in the diplomatic pouch. Also made a picture of some of the tuberose bulbs secured Friday so that in case the bulbs do not reach Washington in good condition we may have a picture of how they look.

We expect the Morses on the 7:25 train from Mukden and plan to be there at the station to meet them.

We went over to the station about a quarter of seven but the train was late and did not arrive until about a quarter of eight. All arrived a little tired from the two day journey but otherwise feeling fine.

After the Morses and Mr. Suyetake cleaned up a bit we all had dinner together, and enjoyed a nice visit.

Tomorrow we will likely spend in going over the work and looking at each other's pictures.

It feels like old times for the expedition to be again united, even though it has to separate a little later on in the season.

W. J. Morse's Notes.
Monday, October 20, 1930.
En route Dairen, Manchuria to
Peiping, China.

During the morning we passed through rather a level country bounded by bare rocky mountains. Not all of the

crops had been cut but mostly kaoliang was the only crop left standing, some of which was still green. All soybeans had been removed from the fields, and we noted at various places either the threshing or cleaning of soybeans.

Many fields of kaoliang still left standing had the leaves stripped well up the plant. No doubt these fields had soybeans, and were the ones or similar to the kaoliang and soybean fields referred to by Mr. Dorsett on his way to Peiping in July.

We arrived in Peiping at 7:45 P.M. and were met at the station by Mr. Dorsett, Mrs. R. B. Dorsett and Mr. Peter Liu. We went direct to the Wagons-Lits Hotel where Mr. Dorsett has been staying and room reservations had been made for us.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, October 21, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We occupied the forenoon in talking over our summer's work, looking at pictures, and arranging for the early features of the work here at Peiping and in this region.

We took a bundle of negatives which Mr. Morse brought with him to the Hartung Photo Shop to be printed.

After tiffin we took the Morses and Mr. Suyetake to the Temple of Heaven grounds and showed them the two wild species of Artemisia, the Astragalus, #7049, and Vicia sp. #7043. Mr. Morse agrees with us in the opinion that both the Astragalus and the Vicia are extremely promising.

Mr. J. W. Simpson, Horticulturist of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Changli, to the east of Tientsin, also accompanied us to the grounds of the Temple of Heaven. He did not know the Astragalus or Vicia, but appeared to be much interested in them.

Negative #46091. Pyrus sp. Japanese pears. Peiping, China.
A nearby view of a basket of fruit brought from Manchuria
by Mr. Suyetake. See nearby view of whole and sectioned
fruit #46092.





Negative #46092. Pyrus sp. Japanese red pear. Peiping, Chihli, China. This is quite an attractive good sized pear grown near Dairen, Manchuria, which we have not seen elsewhere. We hope to get scions later. The ground is yellow with many small reddish round dots and a blush of pinkish red almost covering some of the fruits. It may be excellent for breeding experiments.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, October 22, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Morse, Suyetake, Liu and Dorsett left the hotel about nine o'clock this morning for a day's field trip by auto.

Our main objective was the park area at Tang Shan to inspect the Undetermined legume our #7119, growing there in considerable quantity, and which Dorsett feels is not only extremely interesting, but quite probably by all odds the most valuable legume which the Expedition has thus far located in the region about Peiping.

Neither Morse nor Suyetake recognized this small pea podded plant, but both are much interested in the plant. The plants in general appearance and habit of growth very much resemble alfalfa. They are more or less decumbent or creeping and sometimes grow to a length, over rocks and among grass and brush, of six feet. The leaves are small as are also the pods, seldom if any of them being as much as an inch in length. The pods normally contain from four to six seed. These are small and resemble a good deal seed of alfalfa. The pods open on the back but do not dehisce the seed like some of the legumes.

Morse and Suyetake, like Dorsett, are of the opinion that this legume will make a good hay crop. The plants bear seed in abundance and we believe the seed will be easily harvested.

On October 13th Dorsett collected something more than a pound of seed of this legume which will leave Peiping tomorrow, October 23, 1930, under field number 7119, in the diplomatic

pouch for Washington.

The Expedition today, after carefully inspecting this unknown legume, which Mr. Morse thinks may prove to be a Medicago, set men to work to collect another pound or more of this seed.

During the afternoon while the expedition was visiting farmers and collecting samples of soybeans and other farm crops, data and pictures, the coolies succeeded in collecting a good sized flour bag full of the seed pods of the Undetermined legume, from which we hope to get more than a pound of seed.

In addition to this seed, we collected during our day's explorations, something like 30 samples of seed of beans, peas and other field crops.

We also secured considerable information and we hope, a number of interesting pictures from among the films exposed.

It was about 7:00 P.M. when we returned to the hotel.



Negative #46093. Sorghum sp.
& Zea miz. Kaoliang & corn.
Ta Hsin Feng, China. A
farilly nearby view of a
circular corn crib made of
kaoliang stems. A shallow
grain basket made of willow,
nearby.

Negative #46094. Diospyros
kaki. Persimmon. Ta Chien
Feng, China. Tree ripened
Chinese persimmons. They are
of good color, quite soft and
very good. They are in a
carrying and display basket.





Negative #46095. Soja max. Soybean. Tai Ping Chuang, China. A slightly different view of Chinese farmers chopping dry soybean straw for food for stock, perhaps primarily for donkeys.



Negative #46096. Soja max. Soybean. Tai Ping Chuang, China. Chinese farmers chopping dry soybean straw, from which the beans have been threshed, for hay for their stock.



Negative #46097. Sorghum sp. Kaoliang. Tai Ping Chung, China. A Chinese farmer standing near a corn crib, rectangular in shape, made of kaoliang stems.



Negative #46098. Phaseolus aureus. Mung Bean. Tang Shan, China.

Bundles of mung bean vermicelli and noodles on sale at a street market stand.



Negative #46099. Medicago sp. Tang Shan, China.

Plants of a wild Medicago sp. collected in Tang Shan Park.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 22, 1930.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

I acknowledge with many thanks your very kind letter of September 15th, and assure you that I deeply appreciate your concern and expressions in my behalf. Many, many thanks.

Please believe me when I say that I have not only been careful since my illness, and done what I have felt most advantageous for the work and my health, but also am feeling quite my old self again.

This letter is also for the purpose of letting you know that we are delivering parcel post package #19-P to the American Legation to go forward via diplomatic pouch leaving Peiping October 23, 1930 en route for Washington, D. C.

The following more or less detailed information concerning the seed included in this shipment may prove to be of interest and also of assistance to those in the office who, in the course of their duties, have to handle this material.

Leopedeza sp. #'s 7257, 7260, 7262, 7264, 7319, 7320, 7323. This collection of Leopedeza seed in variety is extremely interesting and to us, at least, some of it is from plants which look quite promising, and we are sure that their trial at home will be watched with much interest.

Cucumis sp. #7258. Throughout the season we have watched this vine with much interest. Herbarium specimens and tubers of it were sent in early under our #7044. Seed sent in under this number are from small fruit about 1" through and 2" long, pinkish red in color and striped with narrow bands (10 or so) of a darker color running from end to end. In flower, it is a rather good looking vine, and the small pinkish red fruit later in the season are quite attractive.

Deutzia sp. #'s 7286, 7287. Seed under these numbers, which may prove to be identical with that already sent in, comes from an entirely different region and the plants may show differences from those grown from seed from other regions even though they are the same species.

Caragana sp. #'s 7288, 7321. We think these are the same species, but as the seed was collected in districts some fifteen miles or so distant from each other we are sending them in. On this account seedlings from the different sections may prove to be more or less different and react differently at home under similar conditions.

Undetermined. #7292. A herbaceous vine with a small oblong green fruit which was peculiarly interesting. We do not have any idea of the identity of the plant, but on account of the peculiarly interesting seed pods we believe it will be interesting to grow.

#7298. This undetermined tree, which in some respects resembles American iron wood, impressed us as being extremely interesting. We only saw two specimens at Chieh Tai Ssu, and have not seen it elsewhere in our travels. It had small bright green leaves and other characters which may make it a good ornamental.

#7326. These seeds are from an interesting tree fruit shipped in from the south and used here in about the same way as we use olives. Mr. Skeels will no doubt recognize the seed for D. & D. sent in seed and a picture of this fruit in 1924. At the Chinese theater a few nights ago, we saw this fruit in piles on trays being sold to patrons.

Acer sp. #7295. This three to five pointed Chinese maple, if not already in the trade, will be an addition to our ornamental trees. We saw specimen 40 feet or so in height, with rough dark bark and deep green foliage, which is rather striking in appearance. We think, however, that we have seen it or a similar species in the States.

#7348. Box elder. May or may not prove to be of interest. It may be hardy.

Syringa sp. #7296. The small tree from which this seed was secured was growing on the mountain side and probably is a native species. At any rate, it looked promising and we secured the seed. It is the only specimen we found growing outside of the temple (Chieh Tai Ssu) compound.

Fraxinus sp. #7297. Seed of a good looking ash which may prove to be new. If so, it will add to our ornamental and maybe timber trees. We have only seen this ash at Chieh Tai Ssu Temple.

Melilotus sp. #7318. This seed is from plants growing

almost on the top of the mountains well above Tan Chueh Sau (Temple) on dry poor rocky situations and some 20 miles or more from where we have previously collected seed of either the white or yellow flowered types. This is probably Alba. It had white flowers.

Phaseolus sp. #'s 7331, 7332, 7334, 7337, 7338, 7349, 7358, 7361, 7373, 7374, 7375, 7376, 7388, 7389, 7390, 7391, 7395, 7396, 7397. This seed of several kinds of cultivated beans are for the most part for the legume collection in the Office of Forage Crop Investigations.

Vicia sp. #'s 7334, 7335, 7336, 7350, 7359, 7360, 7371, 7372, 7387, 7398, 7399. This seed, collected in places some 15 to 20 miles distant, one from the other, will be of interest for the legume collection in the Office of Forage Crops.

Vicia faba. #7339. Interesting for trial as a green manure, or as a vegetable.

Sola max. #'s 7340, 7341, 7342, 7343, 7351, 7352, 7353, 7354, 7355, 7356, 7377, 7378, 7379, 7380, 7381, 7385, 7392, 7393, 7400, 7401, 7402. These twenty-one numbers of soybeans, collected in different and quite widely separated farming districts, are for the legume collection in Forage Crops, and unquestionably will be of interest to the soybean workers of that office.

Abutilon avicennae. "Ch'ing Ma" fiber plants. # 7357. Seed secured from a district near Tientsin where this fiber is grown commercially. It may be of interest to someone in the Office of Fiber Investigations.

Asclepias sp. #7363. Sent in on account of the possibility of it being of interest because of its milky juice and rubber content.

Triticum sp. #7382. Winter wheat. We realize that this seed will probably arrive too late for planting this season. However, it may prove to be of interest to someone in Cereal Investigations.

Sesamum sp. #7386. Sesame is the source of one of the most important cooking and salad oils in the Orient. The seed is also extensively used with cakes, candles, etc. This crop, it would appear, should find a place in the farm products of America.

Pisum sp. #7394. Field peas are not generally grown in the regions about Peiping which we have visited. This seed specimen, which is a good appearing lot, will no doubt prove to be interesting to someone in Forage Crops.

We trust this collection of seed reaches its desti-

nation in good condition and also that the seed will prove to be both interesting and valuable.

Second sheet inventory cards go forward by parcel post, under separate cover.

With best wishes, we remain

Sincerely yours,

PHD/rd.

Dorsett & Horro,
Agricultural Explorers.

XXXXXX

Peiping, China,
October 22, 1930.

Mr. B. V. Morrison,
Senior Horticulturist Acting in Charge,
Foreign Plant Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Morrison:

We are also sending parcel post package #20-P
via diplomatic pouch leaving Peiping, Thursday, October
23rd, en route to Washington.

The parcel is addressed, as usual, to Mr. Knowles
A. Ryerson. It contains two books, seed and other plant
propagating material in regard to which the following
more or less detailed notes may be of interest and also
serve to assist those at the Office whose duty it is to
handle and write up the material received.

The two books are Dorsett's personal property which
have been used in connection with our work. Please have
them put aside for Dorsett.

Sapiindus sp. (?) Soap pod tree seed. #7027, 7263. This
seed is from trees in the Western Hills region in the
vicinity of Pa Ta Chu. See specimen pods under #7403.
In addition to trees grown from this seed being a possible
source for a soap product, they may make good ornamentals.
The trees filled with 10" long creamy yellow pods in
abundance which later change to deep brown or black, pre-
sent an interesting and rather pleasing appearance.

Vicia sp. #7043, from the Temple of Heaven grounds. This
we think is the same as 7173 from Tang Shan and also 7075
secured above the Ching Lung Chiao Railway Station near
the Great Wall of China. At the two latter places we
found few plants and got comparatively little seed. In
the Temple of Heaven grounds we found a small patch of
the plants and made a number of trips out there to collect
the seed. The plants look promising, perhaps for forage,
but at any rate for trial as a green manure.

Undetermined legume. We secured one plant of this in-
teresting legume on the road to the Great Wall, see herbarium
specimen #7073. Later we found what we believe is the
same legume, #7119, growing in abundance in a park adjacent

to the Tang Shan Hotel. The soil in the park is rather low and heavy, with much rock scattered about, yet this legume, with small bronze colored pea shaped flowers, appears to be in its element. See herbarium specimens under #7119.

The plants produce more or less decumbent, running or climbing stems as much as three or four feet long. The foliage is small and quite abundant. The plants look very much like alfalfa. They bear numerous small pea pods which contain four to six small seed. If this has not already been introduced it may prove to be a very valuable introduction.

Lepedeza sp. #'s 7314, 7315, 7316, 7362, 7364, 7365, 7366, 7367, 7368, 7369. This collection of lepedezas is extremely interesting and some, we think, are quite promising. We feel sure that Doctor A. J. Pieters will be pleased to get this collection of seed.

Chrysanthemum sp. #7322. Sample of dried chrysanthemum flower buds dried and used for tea. We have secured herbarium specimens of this small yellow flowered wild chrysanthemum and hope to secure seed of this wild mum later, because we think it may be valuable in plant breeding experiments and also as fall blooming herbaceous border plants.

Artemisia sp. Yellow and white. #7244, yellow. #7404, white. These two species are interesting on account of the fact that seedlings of both are commercially used as stocks upon which commercial varieties of chrysanthemum are grafted. This collection of seed is sent for trial as stocks for commercial or exhibition mums at home.

Sola max. #'s 7344. Seed for the legume collection of D. & M. in the Office of Forage Crops.

Malus sp. #7370. Trees grown from this seed, which was secured from small red crabapples, may make good stocks for commercial crabs or apples. They may also be good ornamentals both for spring, when in bloom, and fall, when the fruit is ripe.

Sesamum sp. White and red. #'s 7383, 7384. Sesame is the source of one of the most valuable and extensively used cooking and salad oils of the Orient. It would appear that so valuable an oil producing plant should find a place in American agriculture.

Ehonyema sp. #7405. This is a good ornamental. Seed of this same plant was secured by D. & D. in 1924, but we do not know if plants were secured from that seed, so are sending in this lot of seed. We have also collected a

Mr. P. Y. H.

-3-

10-22-30.

herbarium specimen which is numbered #7405.

Polygonum tuberosum. #7406. A collection of commercial bulbs secured from a gardener near the village of Chang Tai outside the city wall to the Southwest. These are sent primarily for the purpose of affording Doctor Griffiths an opportunity to see how the bulbs are handled here by the grower. On two of the clumps of bulbs we left the tops, as purchased, with about four leaves uncut. These we feel quite sure are for tying the clumps together and hanging them over a stick or beam during storage. The clumps are broken apart and single bulbs, like the single ones in this collection, are planted in early spring.

Second sheet inventory cards go forward by mail, under separate cover.

We trust that the material included in this shipment reaches its destination in good condition and proves both of interest and value.

Sincerely yours,

PHB/rd.

Dorsett and Morse,
Agricultural Explorers.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, October 23, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Today we went to the market and saw a number of bean curd dealers, also those handling soybean sprouts.

We went to the retail store and also the pickle factory of Chang Shun Kung, where we got information about soybean jam, pickles, etc. We also got a few pictures.

We went to the Bazaar and got some soybean products and after tiffin we photographed the products purchased today. We also took the negatives to the Hartung Photo Shop for developing and printing.

We arranged to go to one of the large street markets tomorrow to get street scenes of curd, bean sprouts, etc., also to get any products of soybeans we can find.



Negative #46100. Soya max. Soybean. Peiping, China.

View across soybean jam and pickle jars covered with matting. Taken at the factory of Mr. Chuang Shun Kung.



Negative #46101. Soja max. Soybean. Peiping, China.
Looking along a portion of a line of large earthen jars
filled with soybean jam. These jars hold about 800 catties
of jam. Taken at the factory of Mr. Chuang Shun Kung.

Negative #46102. Soja max.
Soybean. Peiping, China.
Mr. W. J. Morse standing by
the end jar of soybean jam in
one of the rows of jars at
the factory of Mr. Chang Shun
Kung.



Negative #46103. Soja max. D. & M. # 7524. Soybean
macaroons. Peiping, China. Macaroons made from soybean
flour, wheat flour, sugar and egg whites. Used as a con-
fection. This picture is a little more than half life size.
Chinese name "Huang ton ping" meaning "yellow soybean cakes".





Negative #46104. Sola max. D. & M. # 7523. Soybean product. Peiping, China. Between three-fourths and life sized picture of the end and half the length of a dry brick of wheat and soybeans, curing stock for Chinese jam made of soybeans. This product is used in making soy sauce and three forms of soybean jam or paste. Chinese name "Ton chih" meaning "salted beans".

Negative #46105. Bole max. D. & M. #7521. Soybean product.
 Peiping Chihli, China. Twisted oblong cakes made of roasted
 soybean flour and sugar. Used as a confection. Chinese
 name "Ton su tang" meaning "Crisp bean candy".





Negative #46106. Sola max. D. & H. #7520. Soybean product. Peiping, Chihli, China. Life sized picture. Small oblong cakes made of roasted soybean flour, wheat flour and sugar. Material slightly steamed and pressed in molds. Used as a confection. Chinese name "Ton su tang" meaning "Crisp bean candy".

Negative #46107. Soya max. Soybean product. D. & H. #7518.

Life sized picture. Thin sheets of candy made into rolls with roasted soybean flour between each sheet. Used as a confection. Chinese name "Ton su tang" meaning "Crisp bean candy."





Negative #46108. Soja max. Soybean product. D. & M. #7522.

A little less than one-fourth life sized picture. Small round sweet cakes made from soybean flour, wheat flour and sugar. Molded in forms and then baked. Used as a confection. Chinese name "Ton su ping" meaning "Crisp bean cake".

Negative #46109. Soja max. Soybean product. D. & H. #7519.
Almost one-half life sized picture. Small rectangular
blocks of roasted soybean flour, wheat flour and sugar.
Slightly steamed and pressed in molds. Used as a confection.





Negative #46110. Undetermined legume. Peiping, China.

Practically a life sized picture of a small number of fruiting branches of the undetermined legume with small pea like pods and bronze flowers which we located at Tang shan and collected seed which went in under our #7119.



Negative #46111. Vicia sp. Vetch. Peiping, Chihli, China. Almost a life sized picture of branches of an undetermined vetch secured at Tang Shan. Seed of this species collected with these specimens and sent to Washington under our #7178. The leaves have dried and curled, the pods, when ripe, turn black.

Heg
Pra
fru
pea
Tan
#71

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Peiping, China,
October 24, 1930, Friday.

We went to Hsi Tan Pailou Street in the northwestern part of the city before tiffin where we found a number of kinds of bean curd and other soybean products, also soybean and other bean and pea sprouts.

We got a number of still and motion pictures, also quite a collection of soybean products which we hope to get photographed during the afternoon.

The weather continues to be fine and we are getting along pretty well with the work.

After tiffin we made nearby and life sized pictures of samples of soybean products procured today.

Tomorrow we plan to visit one of many of the places about Peiping engaged in bean sprouting and the making of other bean products.



Negative #46112. Zizania latifolia. Wild rice, goba.
Peiping, China. Market scene. Brassica at extreme left
in front, then peppers and goba, then spinach, mushrooms,
dioscorea, garlic shoots and cauliflower.



Negative #46113. Soja max. Soybean. Peiping, China.
Market view, soybean sprouts, goba, beans, cauliflower and
radishes.



Negative #46114. Soja max. Soybean. Peiping, China.

At the extreme left, back, soybean sprouts and string beans, in front, soybeans, cauliflower and radishes. At the back left are dry bean curd and Chinese cabbage.



Negative #46115. Soja max.

Soybean. Peiping, China.

Chinese curd man shaving from thin sheets narrow strings of soybean curd.

Negative #46116.

Sola max. Soybean. D. & M. # 7528. Peiping, China.

Very near life sized picture. Fresh bean curd pressed in thin sheets and fried in soy sauce for five hours. These sheets are sliced in fine strings. Chinese name "Chien chang".





Negative #46117. Sola max. Soybean. Peiping, China.
 Small stand along street selling various forms of soybean
 curd that have been fried in soy sauce.



Negative #46118. Sola max. Soybean. Peiping, China.
 Most of the baskets contain a greater or less amount of
 sprouted soybeans, they show in three baskets.



Negative #46119. Soja max. D. & M. #7529. Peiping, China.
 A little more than one-half life sized picture. Small
 pieces or sticks of yuba made from the film taken off hot
 soybean milk. Chinese name "Tu chu", meaning "Curd bamboo".

Negative #46120. Sola max. Soybean. Pickled soybean curd, white #7536, and pink #7537. Peiping, China.

Almost one-half life sized picture. Red chiang toufu, D. & M. #7537, white chiang toufu, D. & M. #7536. Chinese name "Tu ju" meaning "curd milk".





Negative #46121. Soja max. White pickled beancurd. D.&M.
 # 7536. Peiping, China. Almost three-fourths life size.
 Chinese name, chiang toufu (white). Small blocks of bean
 curd placed in jar of rice wine and salt. Jar sealed and
 placed in sun where curd cures for a year.

Negative #46122. Soja max. Pink bean curd pickled. D. & M.
#7537. Peiping, China, almost 3/4 life sized picture.
Chinese name, chiang toufu (red). Small blocks of bean
curd placed in jar of rice wine and salt with red rice
(produced by fungus growth). Jar sealed and placed in sun
where curd cures for a year.





Negative #46123. Soja max. Soybean cake. Peiping, China.
A life sized picture. Chinese name "Tou chiah ping". Small
cakes made from boiled soybeans. The beans are pressed into
small round cakes which are allowed to develop a mold - tak-
ing about seven days. These cakes are broken into small
pieces and fried in sesame oil.

Negative #46124. Soja max. Salted soybeans. Peiping, China.
Life sized pictures. Dry form, D. & M. #7531; moist form,
D. & M. #7530. Dry form consists of small flat black beans
cured like string natto and then dried. Moist form, soybeans
cured like string natto.





Negative #46125. Soja max. Fried soybean curd. Peiping, China. Between $\frac{3}{4}$ and life sized picture. Small squares of fresh bean curd are fried in deep fat (sesame oil). Sometimes several of these fried squares are strung on pieces of grass. D. & M. #7526.

Negative #46126. Sola max. D. & M. #7527. Peiping, China.
Almost life sized picture. Round and oblong pieces of
fresh bean curd fried in soybean sauce for 5 hours. The
cakes are dark reddish brown. Chinese name "Tonfu kan"
meaning "dry bean curd".





Negative #46127. Solia max. D. & M. #7525. Peiping, China.
 Life sized picture. Small squares of bean curd that have
 been boiled in soy sauce for five hours. Cakes are dark
 reddish brown.



Negative #46128. Chrysanthemum sp. Grafted. Peiping, China. Commercial varieties of mums grafted on Artemisia. The pots are about 12" across. Plants nearly four feet high.



Negative #46129. Chrysanthemum sp. Peiping, China. Commercial varieties of mums grafted on Artemisia stock and only slightly heeled in on the side walk of one of the principal streets of Peiping.



Negative #46130. Diospyros kaki. Persimmon. Peiping, China. Chinese persimmons and grafted chrysanthemums on the sidewalk of one of the principal streets of Peiping.



Negative #46131. Diospyros kaki. Peiping, China. Market scene. Persimmons, haws and peanuts on the sidewalk of one of the principal streets of Peiping.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Saturday, October 25, 1930.
Peiping, China.

In the forenoon we went to the bean sprouting place of Mr. Chang Tzu Hsien, in the southwestern part of the city. His sprouting house or room is just back of a large public well where water is pumped by coolies and sold to big wheelbarrow men for a few coppers per load. Mr. Hsien sprouts mung beans, yellow and green soybeans; about six days are required to sprout the beans. He uses large earthen bowls or wide shallow jars, about two feet at the bottom, three feet on top and 18" to 20" deep, in which to sprout the beans.

About one peck of dry beans are required to make one of the above vessels full of sprouts. Green soybeans are grown and sold with shorter sprouts than either the yellow soy or mung beans. We were told that the best beans for sprouting come from the Kalgan region, but that on account of the price he cannot afford to use them and so he gets his stock from the southwest of Peiping.

The beans are first soaked over night in hot water and then put into vessels and sprinkled two or three times a day with cold water.

Mung bean sprouts sell for two cents Mex. per cattie.
Yellow soybean sprouts for three and one-half cents per cattie.

Green Soybean sprouts for four cents per cattie.

We next went to the Chi Shun Hung Co., 3 Lien Hua Ssu Street, Peiping, soybean curd and milk manufactory where we spent some little time getting information and pictures.

Mr. Hao produces both dry and fried curd and milk. He sells soybean milk in about 10 ounce bottles at \$1.00 Mex.

per month, one bottle each day, delivered to his customers. He makes square and round cakes of soybean curd. They are from one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick and about three inches in diameter. These are called dry curd because most of the water is pressed out. They also fry these cakes in soybean oil.

Mr. Mao also told us that soybeans from the Kalgan region make the best curd, but that on account of their expense he cannot afford to use them, and buys his from local growers in the vicinity of Peiping.

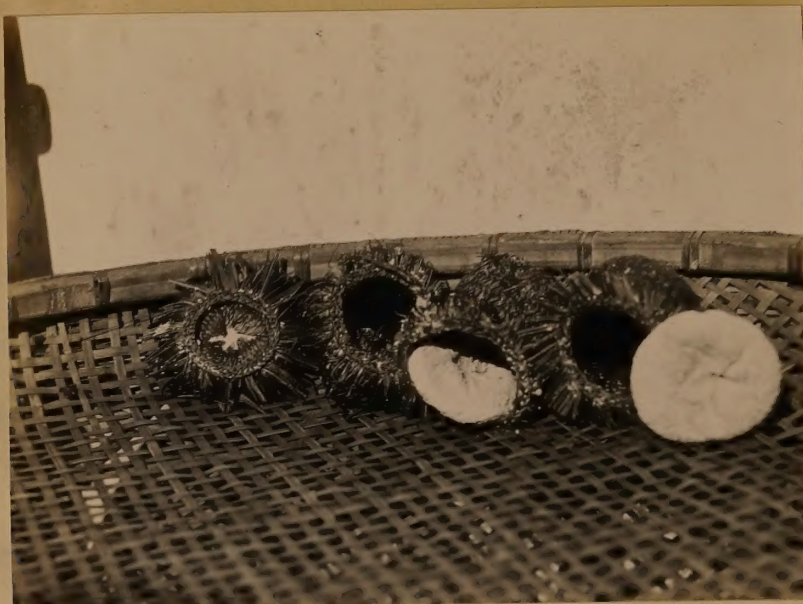
In the afternoon we finished up the nearby pictures of soybean products and then took the negatives made in the field and at the hotel to the Hartung Photo Shop to be developed and printed.



Negative #46132. Soja max. Soybean. Peiping, China.
Wheel cart with baskets used by the peddler of sprouts
of mung beans and soybeans.

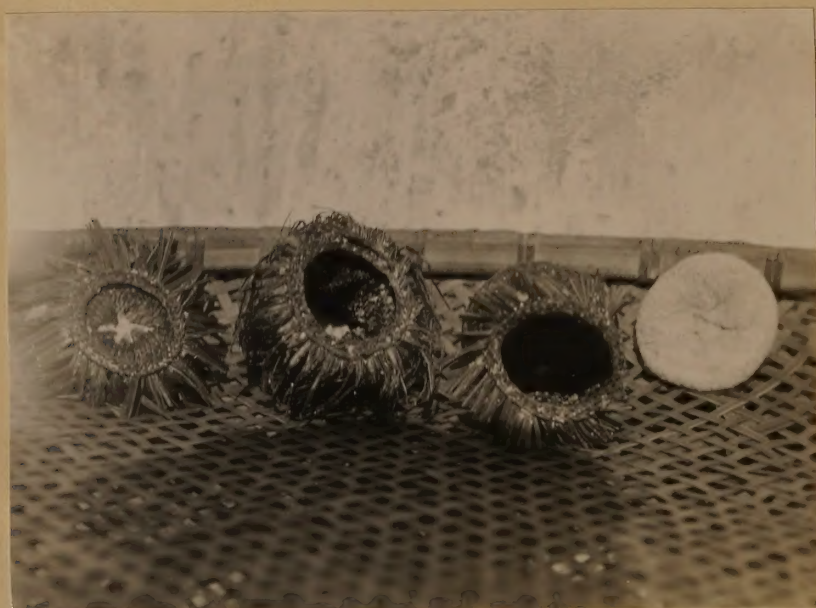


Negative #46133. Soja max. Soybean. Peiping, China.
Side view of wheel cart and baskets used by the peddlers
of sprouts of soybeans and mung beans.



Negative #46134. Soia max. Soybean. Peiping, China.

Small grass baskets or forms for shaping fresh bean curd into small round cakes and then from which excess water is pressed out.



Negative #46135. Soia max. Soybean. Peiping, China.

Small grass basket forms used in shaping small round cakes of soybean curd for pressing out moisture and the cakes are then fried in soy sauce.



Negative #46136. Sola max. Soybean. Peiping, China.
Basket of square and round cakes of fresh soybean curd
from which excess water has been pressed. These cakes are
now fried in soy sauce for about five hours.



Negative #46137. Sola max.
Soybean. Peiping, China.
Tub of bean mash left after
straining out the soybean
milk which is used in the
manufacture of bean curd.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Sunday, October 26, 1930.
Peiping, China.

I went up on the wall behind the Legation Quarter with Mr. Suyetake and then out the Chien Men Gate into the outside or Chinese city.

We visited the wholesale fruit and nut market, but on account of the lateness of the day found most of the shops closed for business.

After tiffin Mr. Peter Liu came down and we all visited a portion of the Forbidden City. The buildings, small gardens and small innde courts are attractive and extremely interesting as are also the many exhibits of bronze, pottery, coral, jade and old paintings in the Museum.

The entire day was raw and cloudy and about three o'clock it began to rain and was really quite chilly and disagreeable.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Monday, October 27, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Early this morning we visited the mung bean sprouting establishment of Mr. Chang, at 66 Pei Yang Shih Kou, Peiping, China, outside Chien Men Gate. This gentleman uses tubs in which to sprout his mung beans. The tubs are about 12" to 14" across, 24" long and 18 to 20" in height, with about eight small holes in the bottom for draining off surplus water when the sprouting or sprouted beans are watered or sprinkled.

Mr. Chang uses locally grown beans but stated that Kalgan grown beans produce the best sprouts.

The beans are purchased in sacks of about 160 catties capacity for which is paid \$10.00 Mex. Kalgan grown beans cost \$12.00 Mex. per sack. Mr. Chang used 800 to 900 bags of beans a year for sprouting.

Seven and one-half catties of soaked beans are required for each tub. These tubs, in four days, contain 40 catties of bean sprouts; at five days, 45 catties; at six days, 50 catties; and at seven days, 55 catties. From this time the number of catties grow less.

The wholesale price of a tub is 70 cents Mex. while the retail price is about two cents per cattie.

From Mr. Chang's place, we went to that of Mr. Han, nearby, a maker of bean vermicelli and noodles. He uses mung beans and a mixture of 50-50 mung beans and white corn for making the above products. The pure mung beans make the best vermicelli, the 50-50 mixture gives the white

colored product which is a little cheaper than the pure mung bean vermicelli.

Beans are soaked 24 hours in hot water and then ground, strained and prepared and worked into dough. The dough is shaken through a calabash sieve into water hot enough to cook it and from the kettle of boiling water, transferred to cold and then hung out on sticks to dry. Mr. Hsu Pei Yang Shih Kon uses practically the same methods in making sprouts as Mr. Chang.

In the afternoon we called at the establishment of Mr. Chiang who makes what is locally known as "Southern bean curd". He uses yellow soybeans. The milk is boiled three times. This curd seems quite different from that ordinarily seen.

From the place of Mr. Chiang, we went to see them washing bean sprouts for market. They use large earthen jars about three feet across which are glazed, and wash the mung bean hulls from the sprouts in these large jars of cold water. It is quite interesting to see the washing of the sprouted beans.



Negative #46138. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Outside Peiping city wall. Unloading mung beans at the establishment of Mr. Chang. Each sack contains about 160 catties of beans and cost about \$9.00 Mex.



Negative #46139. Phaseolus aureus. Vermicelli. Outside the Peiping city wall. Vermicelli drying yard of Mr. Han.



Negative #46140. Phaseolus aureus. Vermicelli. Outside the city wall of Peiping. View of the vermicelli drying yard of Mr. Han.



Negative #46141. Phaseolus aureus. Vermicelli. Outside Peiping city wall, at the establishment of Mr. Han. Each package contains 160 small bundles of vermicelli. Ten cattles of vermicelli sell for \$1.60 Mex.



Negative #46142. Phaseolus aureus. Mungbean sprouts.
Peiping, China. Mr. Chang's bean sprouting establishment.
Two sprouting tubs of mung bean sprouts ready for market.



Negative #46143. Phaseolus aureus. Sprouting tubs.
Peiping, China. One tub that is empty and two filled with
mung bean sprouts, at Mr. Chang's establishment. There
are from 50-60 catties of sprouts in each tub & sell for
70 cents Mex. a tub.



Negative #46144. Pha seolus
aureus. Sprouting tubs.

Peiping, China. Repairing
bean sprouting tubs at the
establishment of Mr. Chang.



Negative #46145. Phaseolus aureus. Sprouts. Peiping,
China. At one of the bean sprout washing establishments.
This was a busy and interesting place.



Negative #46146. Phaseolus aureus. Peiping, China.

Washing mung bean sprouts.



Negative #46147. Phaseolus aureus. Peiping, China.

Washing mung bean sprouts. See #46146 and 46148, very similar views yet quite different.



Negative #46148. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean sprouts.
Peiping, China. Washing mung bean sprouts.



Negative #46149. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean sprouts.
Peiping, China. Nearby view of baskets of washed bean
sprouts. Sometimes beans are sprouted in baskets like these.



Negative #46150. Phaseolus
sp. Peiping, China.

A large wheel barrow fitted
with reed grass baskets in
which bean sprouts are
transported.

Negative #46151. Phaseolus
aureus. Mung bean. Peiping,
China. Proprietor of bean
sprout washing place showing
basket of washed bean sprouts.





Negative #46152. Phaseolus aureus. Mung bean. Peiping, China. Washing the green hulls from mung bean sprouts.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Tuesday, October 28, 1930.
Peiping, China.

We went to the Botanical Garden about nine o'clock this morning and spent quite a pleasant and interesting day. The Director was away, but his two assistants, Mr. Chuo and Mr. Sung, gave us quite a good deal of information about farming practices in the vicinity of Peiping, and also gave us 19 samples of legume seed, peas and beans.

In reply to questions concerning Chinese practices of fertilizing farm crops in the vicinity of Peiping, we learned that the Chinese fertilize all their crops with the exception of legumes.

Kaoliang and corn are planted in rows three to four feet apart and interplanted in or between the rows with soybeans or other leguminous crops.

Rice, especially the experimental plot at the Botanical Garden is not fertilized with compost or "pile" manure, but with night-soil or horse manure.

We collected seed of several *Lespedezas* and we think of both the yellow and white or lavender colored (flowered) *Melilotus*. We also secured seed of the pretty small yellow flowered wild chrysanthemum, and of a purple flowering herbaceous plant which we believe may prove to be a good herbaceous border plant.



Negative #46152-A. Lespedeza cuneata. Lespedeza. Botanical Garden outside of Peiping, China. A nearby view of seed branches of a species 18" to 20" in height, collected in the garden. Seed numbered 7440.

Negative #46153. Chrysanthemum sp. Botanical Garden outside Peiping a mile or so to the west. A nearby view of a standard mum plant. Several commercial varieties grafted on the wild Artemisia. Stem near base about 2" through, plant about 4 feet high.



P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Wednesday, October 29, 1930.
Peiping, China.

Cloudy, cold and threatening rain throughout the day. Before tiffin we visited two soybean jam and pickling establishments outside the city to the southwest. One of the establishments, that of Mr. Chang Shun Kung, is 300 years old and some of the large earthen jars now in use were among the first purchased and used.

This firm makes soy sauce. It is pressed from jam seasoned or cured, usually, for one year. Their presses are the old type lever presses. They use soy sauce jam and also wheat jam in which to pickle radishes, string beans, and other vegetables. The jam jars and also those in which vegetables are being pickled, are in the open and sometimes uncovered, also covered with matting and with galvanized tops made especially for the purpose. The jars are about four feet tall, 18 or 20 inches at the bottom and 30 inches at the top. They are rather expensive, costing \$40.00 Mes. or such a matter each.

After tiffin we visited a bean sprouting establishment, also a vermicelli making place. Here they also make corn starch quite extensively. This firm uses an electric motor for driving their grinding mills. We were told the expense is less than for donkeys or mules.

The practice followed in the bean sprouting establishments are quite similar as are also those where vermicelli and noodles are made.

We were told that sixteen pounds of dry mung beans produce four and one-half pounds of vermicelli. The product sells wholesale for Mex. \$2.20 per 10 catties of vermicelli.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Thursday, October 30, 1930.
Peiping, China.

It rained practically the entire day. It was so awfully bad and disagreeable that we did not attempt to do any field work.

We spent the day working on our pictures and on putting up two parcel post packages of seed and other plant material to go forward to Washington in the diplomatic pouch next week and in getting our notes up to date.

P. H. Dorsett's Notes.
Friday, October 31, 1930.
Peiping, China.

This morning when we got up, we found Peiping under a white mantle of snow, the first of the season. Snow was still falling when we returned to our rooms after breakfast but between nine and ten o'clock it began to clear and by noon the sun was shining and it was pleasant overhead but quite cold and also bad under-foot.

We put in the day making notes and working with our pictures to get them in shape so as to number them up to November first as soon as possible.

Tomorrow, nothing preventing, we plan to go to the Yenching University Agricultural fair to see what is on exhibit and how their products are displayed.



Negative #46154. Landscape. From a window in one of our rooms in the Wagons-Lits Hotel, Peiping. View to the northwest over a portion of the Legation Quarter. As a result of this snow storm, we know one persimmon storage man at Hsiang Tang, in the foothills some 25 miles north of Peiping,

who lost 20,000 or more persimmons. They froze on the tree and three or four weeks after they were in the open air storage beds, they turned a dirty brown throughout and got soft.



Negative #46155. Landscape. From a window of the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits, Peiping. Taken to show a number of the snow-covered rickshas along the curbing of the little park in front of the Hotel.



Negative #46156. Landscape. From a window in Wagons-Lits Hotel, Peiping. An extremely early snow fall for Peiping. It caused considerable damage to telegraph & phone wires and also to trees. View to west along Legation Street.

P. H. Dorsett,
312-P & 312-P-1

November 19, 1930.
July 1, & Oct. 13, 1930.

4,000.00

11-19-30	11-2 to 11-31/30.	400.50
10-7-30	10-1-11-1 incl./30.	437.13

837.63

Mat. City Bank of N.Y. 3,162.37
Peiping, China.

Indefinitely

Agricultural Explorer.

10

Verloutend Explorer.

PAID BY	(For use of Paying Office)
---------	----------------------------

Public Voucher for Reimbursement of Travel and Other Expenses
Including Per Diem

Voucher No. _____ No. _____

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at Yokohama, Japan on March 18, 1929, 19for temporary duty for approximate period Indefinitely.Approximate date of return to official headquarters Indefinite., 192. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ 7.00 †

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in chronological order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE 19 Oct.	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
2	Official postage.			57	
	1 Abacus, official.			1 60	
	Riksha, official business.			20	
3	100 Envelopes, #6, official use.			30	
	Riksha, official business.			20	
4	1 Cattle of so-called olives for seed & pictures.			60	
	Peiping, \$.60 each.				
	2 Rikshas, self & interp. official business in/ self to collect seed .30			1 20	
	2 Entrance tickets Coal Hill grounds inter. & /			60	
	Small boy assisting in collecting seed.			10	
	grounds & ret. Official .1.00 each.				
	Rikshas, interp. & self, to Temple of Heaven/ self to collect seed. .30 each.			2 00	
	Entrance fee Temple of Heaven grounds interp. & /			60	
	A few wild cucurbit fruits for seed.			10	
5	Bunch grapes for photographing & notes.			30	
	2 Sweet potatoes for sending to Dept. .06			12	
	1 Bunch thread for photographing & notes.			04	
	official, .03				
	7 Large Chinese persimmons for notes & pictures/ Depart.			21	
	1 Cattle fried walnut kernels for sending to /			1 00	
	For Exhibit				
	1 Cattle Chinese almonds for sending to Wash. /			86	
	1 Cattle Honey jujubes for sending to Dept.			48	
	Riksha interp. & self to purchase & ret. offle. /			2 50	
6	Official postage			1 65	
7	Riksha, interp. & self, official .35			70	
	& ret. to secure seed. .75				
8	Riksha, interp. & self, Temple of Heaven grounds /			1 50	

Entrance fees Temple of Heaven grounds, interp./soybean. 3.22			60	
m. Boys for assisting in coll. seed of wild/			66	6310
8. bags bean & pea seed, official 2.07			70	
cash on official business.			30	
2nd class ticket for Peter Liu Peiping-Yang				
m on official business. Left Peiping 5:50 a.m.			3 60	
m. bags beans & peas, official 2.05			40	
2nd. class ticket for Peter Liu Yang Tsun-				
tain, official business.			45	
m. bags beans, official 2.05			15	
cash in Tientsin for Peter Liu, official.			1 20	
Photung Photo Shop.	1		73 91	
Peiping, official.				
2nd class ticket for Peter Liu, Tientsin to/			4 40	
for Liu.	2		7 50	
Official postage			2 11	
cash, official.			25	
m. Notebook, official.			20	
Garage.	3		30 50	
and toll.			2 90	
2m. bags seed for introduction .05			50	
out 1 cattle small crabapples for seed.			10	
official, 2.72 each.				
coolies 1 day's work each collecting seed,/			3 60	
official, 2 .15				
1/2 bushel cotton sacks for seed collected /			60	
official baggage.				
to hotel porter at Tang Shan, handling 3 pec./			30	
cash, official.			30	
Sheets herbarium paper 16"x24". offlc. 2.075			2 25	
kirshes, official, interp. & self. 2.75			1 50	
collecting seed, interp. & self. 2.30			60	
Entrance fees Temple of Heaven grounds for /				
			157 21	

LS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

AL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at

Yokohama, Japan

on

March 13, 1929.

for temporary duty for approximate period

Indefinitely.

NEW YORK - 10

Approximate date of return to official headquarters

Indefinite.

19

2. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ 7.00

†

3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ _____ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT		(P)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
Oct. 30					
2	Official postage.			57	
	1 Abacus, official.			1 60	
	Riksha, official business.			20	
3	100 Envelopes, #6, official use.			50	
	Riksha, official business.			20	
4	1 Cattle of so-called olives for seed & pictures. Feiping, @ .60 each.			60	
	2 Rikshas, self & interp. official business in/ self to collect seed @ .30			1 20	
	2 Entrance tickets Coal Hill grounds inter. & /			60	
	Small boy assisting in collecting seed.			10	
	grounds & ret. Official @ 1.00 each.				
	Rikshas, interp. & self, to Temple of Heaven/ self to collect seed. @ .30 each.			2 00	
	Entrance fee Temple of Heaven grounds interp. & /			60	
	A few water-pumpbit fruits for seed.			10	
5	Bunch grapes for photographing & notes.			30	
	2 Sweet potatoes for sending to Dept. @ .06			12	
	1 Bunch thread for photographing & notes. official, @ .03			04	
7	Large Chinese porcelains for notes & pictures/ Department.			21	
	1 Cattle fried walnut for sending to /			1 00	
	1 Cattle Chinese almonds for sending to Wash. /			36	
	1 Cattle Honey jujubes for sending to Dept. 1.25			48	
	Riksha interp. & self to get & ret. offic. /			2 50	
6	Official postage			1 65	
7	Riksha, interp. & self, official @ .35 & ret. to secure seed. 1.75			70	
8	Riksha, interp. & self, Temple of Heaven grounds /			1 50	



[illegible]

P. H. Dorsett.

30 Oct.		Mex. \$
	157 21	
17	sending to Dept. 2.017 12 Tuberosa bulbs for photo, notes &/ press, official. Coolie carrying 2 cameras & plant / Official postage.	20 55 29
18	Cleaning & repairing Gov. typewriter. Xii Yuan Stationery Co. 4 Riksha, official. 1 gm. bottle paste, official. Riksha, official.	2 00 4 80 20 35 30
20	Riksha, interp. & self, official 2.75 collecting seed, self & interp. offic. Entrance fee T. of H. grounds for/ seed, official. Expense of collecting Artimesia /	1 50 60 20
22	China Garage 5 Road toll. priv. of making pictures offic. Tip to 2 coolies cutting bean hay for/ 2.0625 20 gm. bags bean & other seed, offic./ seed, official 2.60 each. 5 Coolies, each about 1/2 day picking/ country, official. Native guide to show us about the / 4 Entrance fees Tang Shan Park for Morse, Suyetake, Liu & Dorsett 2.10 ea. Riksha, official, lda. exhibit) official.	24 10 1 50 50 1 25 3 00 60 40 1 50
23	Sample of soybean jam (for soybean/ 2 gm. bottles soybean & wheat sauce, for soybean exhibit, offic. 2.40 1 Cattle gm. soybean cakes, soybean exhibit, official. Fixing & oiling Gov. numbering machine, official.	1 02 80 35 2 00

276 74

60

20

10 00

1 00

3 00

15

40

75

~~15~~

1 50

20

25

10

50

75

1 50

20

06

66

05

18

1 90

43 37

3 00

40

80

80

Hex. \$

1 gm. bag Lopedana seed, offic.
3 distance fees to Bot. Garden, Morse,
Suyetake \$ 2.50 ea.
(Liu has been) offic.

7

China Garage.

20 Road toll

2 Nihama, interp. & self, full day/
each, official \$ 1.50

110 at bean sprouting establishment/
for priv. of taking pictures.

23 8 Bean samples for seed, offic. \$.05

Nihama, self, 1 day, official.

Nihama, Liu, 1 day, official.

4 gm. glass woven bags in which bean
curd is pressed, exhibit & priv. offic.

5 Cattle wild specimens for seed/
official \$.05

2 gm. bags soybean samples \$.05.

Nihama, official.

Nihama, self, 1 day, official.

Nihama for Liu, 1 day, official.

110 to soybean product owner for priv./
of making pictures, offic.

6 Rec. dried soybean curd official /

use. \$.01

4 gm. jars pickled soybean curd, /

official use \$.165

3 Rec. ube, soybean product, offic.

1/2 doz. gm. cakes of dry bean curd for/
pictures & notes.

24 Soybean product for exhibit at Wash.

Official post-fee.

Harung Photo Shop.

6

111 day. \$ 1.50 each.
Nihama, interp. & self, official.

coll. gm. bag white pine seed, offic.

Wetstein at Jade Buddha Temple for

1/2 cattle lotus seed for sending to /

Dept.

Oct.

30

P. H. Dorsetta.

Oct.		U. S. \$	Mex. \$
			276 74
29	Riksha ^{all day.} interp: & self, offic. @ 1.50		3 00
30	Riksha, official.		30
	@ .20		
	4 sm. balls cotton string, official/		80
	Hsiang Company.	8	6 75
	500 sm. labels @.004		2 00
	Riksha, official.		60
	@.02		
	40 sheets wrapping paper, official/		80
	@.60		
31	Tinting 7 pictures 9x11, official/		4 20
	Riksha, official.		40
	Hartung Photo Shop.	9	57 23
	Hartung Photo Shop.	10	75 00
	Yen Yi Chai.	11	<u>12 00</u>
	Total in Mex., Chinese currency.		439 82
	Mex. \$ 439.82 reduced to U. S. \$ at		
	the rate of .2967 as per exchange		
	slip dated Sept. 23, 1930 & included		
	with Sept. account, equals in U.S. \$	130 50	
	Peter Liu salary for the period Oct 1		
	to 31 incl. @ U.S. \$60.00 per mo.	12	60 00
	P.H. Dorsett per diem allowance in		
	lieu of subsistence Oct. 2-31 incl.		
	At U. S. \$7.00 per day.		210.00
			<u>210.00</u>
			400.50
	Total in U. S. Gold		<u>407 50</u>

November 19, 1930.

So show it may concern:

I have not found it either practicable or

advantageous to get subvouchers for expenditures

except such as are included with this account.

P. H. Dorsett,

Agricultural Explorer.

P. H. Borsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

- 1 En route from Tan Chou Sou to Peiping. Left Tan Chou Sou about 8:30 a.m. r. Mantoukou 11:00 a.m. Lv. Mantoukou 1:40 p.m. Ar. Peiping 4:00 p.m. Worked on notes & seed collected.
- 2 Peiping, China. Worked with herbarium material. Packed seed & other plant material for shipment to Wash. Wrote up notes.
- 3 Peiping, China. Worked on September expense account. Worked on official correspondence. Attended to other official duties.
- 4 Peiping, China. Worked on Sept. expense account. Botanized in Coal Hill grounds & Temple of Heaven grounds.

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|--|
| 5 | Peiping,
China. | Vid ted Peiping markets.
Made pictures. Packed
plant material for shipment. |
| 6 | Peiping,
China. | Finished packing & wrapping 5 P.P.P
containing seed & plant material for
shipment to Wash. Wrote official
correspondence. |
| 7 | Peiping,
China. | Completed Sept. expense account.
Delivered P.P.P.'s to Legation for
shipment. Worked on official corres-
pondence. |
| 8 | Peiping,
China. | Botanized in Temple of Heaven grounds.
Lv. Peiping 2:00 P.M. for Feng Tai.
Botanized along way. Ret. between 6:30 &
7:00 p.m. |
| 9 | Peiping,
China. | Wrote official correspondence.
Wrote legends for pictures made recently. |
| 10 | Peiping,
China. | Wrote legends for pictures.
Worked on field trip report.
Wrote official correspondence. Worked on
Herbarium material. |
| 11 | Peiping,
China. | Changed herbarium material. Wrote up
seed samples.
Worked on field trip report. |

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China,

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

- 12 Peiping, China. Botanized along top of Tartar Wall. Worked on field trip report.
- 13 Peiping, China. Botanized & collected seeds in vicinity of Tang Shen, Ming Tombs, Ping Fang & surrounding country. Lv. Peiping 8:00 a.m. Ret. about 7:00 p.m.
- 14 Peiping, China. Spent entire day writing up seed & herbarium specimens collected yesterday.
- 15 Peiping, China. Packed P.F.P.'s of seed & plant material for shipment to Washington. Botanized in Temple of Heaven grounds.
- 16 Peiping, China. Packed P.F.P.'s of seed & plant material. Wrote official correspondence.
- 17 Peiping, China. Worked on seed reports, pictures, etc. Inspected truck gardens & florists & secured information desired.
- 18 Peiping, China. Remained at headquarters planning & thinking over work for next week.

c/o U. S. Legation, Pei ang, China.

P. H. Dorsett.

Foreign Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

- 19 Peiping, China. Wrote official and personal correspondence.
- 20 Peiping, China. Worked on notes, picture legends, and made nearby pictures.
- 21 Peiping, China. In conference with Mr. W. J. Morse about exploration work & plans. Botanized in Temple of Heaven grounds.
- 22 Peiping, China. Lv. 9:00 for Tangshan. Botanized & collected seeds. Ret. 7:00 p.m. Collected seeds in and around Tang Shan.
- 23 Peiping, China. Visited Markets. Visited stores & markets in search for soybean products. Made nearby photos of products secured.
- 24 Peiping, China. Collected soybean products. Made nearby views of products secured.
- 25 Peiping, China. Inspected soybean sprout factories, securing data & information. Inspected soybean milk factory.

c/o U. S. Legation, Peiping, China.

P. H. Dorsett

Foreign Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

- 26 Peiping, China. Visited fruit and nut market.
Wrote official correspondence.
Wrote notes.
- 27 Peiping, China. Inspected bean sprout and vermicelli
factories securing pictures and
data.
- 28 Peiping, China. Visited Botanical Garden outside city wall.
Collected seeds. Wrote up seed collected.
Wrote up notes.
- 29 Peiping, China. Inspected soybean jam and pickle factories.
Made pictures. Inspected bean sprout &
vermicelli factories securing pictures & data.
- 30 Peiping, China. Spent the day working on pictures and
on putting up P.P.P's of seed and other
plant material and products for shipment to
Washington.
31. Peiping, China. Spent day making notes and working with
pictures. Wrote official correspondence.

W. J. Morse

L.A. 312-P

Feb. 7, 1929.

July 1, 1930

Nov. 5, 1930.

4,000.00

3/8/30
9/30/30
10/8/30
11/5/30

2/1/30-2/28/30
8/1/30-8/31/30
9/1/30-9/30/30
10/1/30-10/31/30

534.78
429.52
524.90
460.06

1,749.26

Rec. City Bank of N.Y.
Cash 2,250.74

Indefinitely

Agricultural Explorer.

ITEMIZED SCHEDULE OF TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

1. Give duty status on first day of voucher period:

* Arrived at Tokohama, Japan on March 18, 1929.for temporary duty for approximate period two yearsApproximate date of return to official headquarters indefinite, 19 2. State authorized allowance for per diem in lieu of subsistence: \$ 7.00 †3. State authorized allowance for actual subsistence expenses: Not to exceed \$ † per day.

* If authority provides for travel to more than one point, time of arrival and departure from each should be stated in the body of the account in chronological order.

† If more than one rate of allowance is authorized, full statement of application of each rate must be given in some convenient place on this voucher.

DATE	CHARACTER OF EXPENDITURE (To be itemized by the day and fully explained)	SUB- VOU. NO.	AMOUNT		NOTATIONS (Payee must not use this column)
			SUBSISTENCE	OTHER	
19 <u>29</u> October.				Yen Sen	
1	Basha - hotel to Exper. Sta. Kaiyuan, Manchuria.			30	
1	Basha - Exper. Sta. to hotel			30	
1	hotel to Ry. Sta. Kaiyuan.			60	
1	3 Rickshas interp., self & official luggage, /			3 00	
1	Ry. Express tickets (2nd C) Kaiyuan to Kungchuling, interpreter & self.				
1	Left Kaiyuan 5:33 P.M.				
1	Arr. Kungchuling 7:55 P.M.				
4	Ry. ticket (2nd C) Kungchuling to Mukden, interpreter & self.			13 20	
4	Ry. Express tickets (2nd C) - Kungchuling to Dairen - interpreter and self.			4 00	
4	Left Kungchuling 9:38 A.M.				
4	Arr. Dairen 9:00 P.M.				
4	Porter handling luggage, Dairen.			50	
4	Taxi Ry. Sta. to hotel Dairen.			50	
4	Transfer official trunk Ry. Sta. to office, Dairen.			1 00	
5	3 1/2 days' travel allowance of interpreter - Oct. 1 to 9:00 P.M. Oct. 4, at Yen 7.50 per day.	1		28 13	
6	Making 1000 small cloth sacks for seed.	2		19 00	
6	Making 1000 small paper film jackets.	2		4 00	
6	Custom duty paid on 24 paper wrapping boxes - Dairen to Peking, China.	3		1 06	
7	Bus fare - Dairen to Chinchou and return, interpreter and self.			2 00	
7	Left Dairen 9:00 A.M.				
7	Arr. Chinchou 10:00 A.M.				
7	Left Chinchou 5:00 P.M.				
7	Arr. Dairen 6:00 P.M.				
9	Package kudzu vermicelli for kudzu exhibit.			50	

	3 Lbs. edible soy bulbs.	70	6326
2	Official postage	66	
2	Bus fare - Dairen to Chinchou and return, interpreter and self.	2 00	
2	Left Dairen 9:00 A.M.		
2	Arr. Chinchou 10:00 A.M.		
2	Left Chinchou 4:00 P.M.		
2	Arr. Dairen 5:00 P.M.		
1	Bus fare - Dairen to Nanzankai and return, interpreter and self.	2 00	
1	Left Dairen 9:00 A.M.		
1	Arr. Nanzankai 9:50 A.M.		
1	Left Nanzankai 12:10 P.M.		
1	Arr. Dairen 1:00 P.M.		
3	5 Hemp bags for wrapping shipping boxes.	1 25	
5	Left Dairen 8:30 A.M.		
5	Arr. Nanzankai 10:30 A.M.		
5	3 Lbs. wild pears for seed, Nanzankai.	30	
5	Left Chinchou 4:00 P.M.		
5	Arr. Dairen 5:00 P.M.		
5	Bus fare - Chinchou to Dairen - interpreter and self.	1 00	
5	36 photo prints 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 @ .05 each.	1 80	
5	Parcel post package #221 seeds & plants to U. S. Dept. Agri.	2 74	
5	Parcel post package #222, seed and plants to U. S. Dept. Agri.	2 74	
5	Parcel post package #223, seed and plants to U. S. Dept. Agri.	2 50	
5	Parcel post package #224, seed and plants to U. S. Dept. Agri.	2 02	
5	Parcel post package #225, seed and plants to U. S. Dept. Agri.	2 50	
5	Parcel post package #226, seed and plants to U. S. Dept. Agri.	2 74	
5	Parcel post package #227, seed and plants to U. S. Dept. Agri.	2 50	
5	Official postage	36	
		105 90	

TOTALS (to be carried forward to Continuation Sheet, if necessary)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VOUCHER (not to be used when totals are carried forward to Continuation Sheet)

W. J. Morse.

30.

October.

	U.S. \$	Yen Sen
		105 90
17 film at Yen 5.00 per roll. 1 Roll (25 meters) Zeiss Ikon motion/		5 00
17 Official postage.		22
17 St. car fare, office to Chinese junk wharf & ret, interp. & self.		20
18 Parcel post package #228 seeds and plants to U. S. Dept. Agri.		2 74
18 Official postage.		28
19 Taxi, hotel to Ry. Sta. with luggage/ Ry. fare (2nd C) Dairen to Mukden,		50
19 Manchuria, interp. & self. (S.M.Ry.) Express tickets (2nd C) Dairen to		44 40
19 Mukden, interp. & self (S.M.Ry.)		3 00
19 Checking 5 pcs. official luggage. Porter - help transfer luggage to		50
19 Chinese Ry. (Mukden).		50
19 Left Dairen 9:00 A.M.		
19 Arr. Mukden 4:00 P.M.		
19 Left Mukden 9:42 P.M.		
31 12½ days interpreter travel allow- ance 9 a.m. Oct. 19 to 12 a.m. Oct. 31		
at Yen 7.50 per day	5	93 75
Salary interpreter from Oct. 1-Oct.		
31 31, 1930, one month at Yen 160.00	6	1 6000
31 Rent laboratory room #12 Goh'n Bldg. Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1930, one month at Yen 50.00 per month.	7	50 00
Total in Japanese Yen		466 99
Total expenses Oct 1-19 in Japanese		
Yen, in U. S. Gold at exchange rate of \$.4975 per Yen as per exchange slip submitted with April 1930 Acct.	\$213 74	
19 Ry. fare (1st C) Chinese Ry. Mukden- Peking, China, interp. & self.		79 50

30	Sleeping compartment (1st c) lower berth \$5.00 upper berth \$4. Mukden to Peking, China.	\$9 00
20	Art. Peking, China, 7:45 P.M. 2 Nishikawa Interp. & self to temple of Heaven grounds, Peking.	1 50
21	2 Entrance fees, Interpreter & self to Temple of Heaven grounds, Peking.	80
22	Interpreter & self, Tanshan. Entrance fees to Tanshan Park grounds	40
23	2 Nishikawa to Peking markets & stores 1/2 day at .75 each, Interp. & self.	1 50
24	2 Nishikawa to Peking & stores 1/2 day at .75 each, Interp. & self.	1 50
25	2 Nishikawa to bean curd & bean sprout factories, 1/2 day, Interp. & self.	1 50
26	2 Nishikawa - bean sprout & bean vermi- factories, 1 day, Interp. & self.	3 00
27	2 Entrance fees, West Gate Botanical Garden, Interp. & self.	40
28	2 Nishikawa to soy sauce & bean vermi- factories, 1 day, Interpreter	3 00
29	and self @ 1.50 ea. per day.	45
31	Official postage Chinese currency.	102 55
	Total expenses in Mexican dollars, Gold Yen at exchange rate of 174 per Yen as per attached slip	558 94
	Total expenses in Japanese Yen Oct. 19-31, 1930 in U. S. Gold at exchange rate of \$1.4975 as submitted with April 1930 account.	29 32
	Total expenses in Japanese Yen, Oct. 1	213 74
	-19, 1930 in U. S. Gold day.	217 00
31	31 days travel allowance at \$7.00 per/ Total expenses, October, U. S. Gold	460 06

U.S. \$ Mex. \$

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

1930

Kaiyuan, Manchuria. Visited the S. M. Ry. Soybean Farm to look over soybean breeding and experimental work.

Kungehuling, Manchuria. Visited Kungehuling Exper. Sta. on soybean and forage crop work.

Kungehuling, Manchuria. Visited Kungehuling Exper. Sta. and farming section taking pictures of soybean harvesting scenes.

En route. En route Kungehuling to Dairen, Manchuria.

c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

W. J. Morse.

Foreign Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|
| 5 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Collected seed in mountain region. Wrote up seed obtained from Kungchuling. |
| 6 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Developed motion and still picture films. Worked on seed and plant material. |
| 7 | Makaton,
Manchuria. | Collected seed and plant material in mountain region near Chinchou and Makaton. |
| 8 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Developed motion picture films. Worked on seed and plant material. |
| 9 | Dairen,
Manchuria. | Checked and wrote up seed and plant material. Visited Dairen Fruit and Vegetable Market. |
| 10 | Nanzankai,
Manchuria. | Took motion and still pictures in farming regions about Chinchou and Nanzankai. |
| 11 | Nanzankai,
Manchuria. | Collected seed and took motion and still pictures of soybean threshing and seed cleaning. |

c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

W. J. Morse

Foreign, Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

- 12 Dairen,
Manchuria. Worked on expense account for
September and wrote up
photos.
- 13 Dairen,
Manchuria. Worked on seed and plant
material for parcel post
packages.
- 14 Dairen,
Manchuria. Collected seed of legumes
and grasses in mountain region
near Dairen.
- 15 Hanzankai,
Manchuria. Took pictures - motion and still -
of soybean threshing and seed
cleaning near Hanzankai.
- 16 Dairen,
Manchuria. Developed films. Packed parcel
packages of seed and plant
material.
- 17 Dairen,
Manchuria. Threshed and cleaned seed
samples. Wrote official
correspondence.
- 18 Dairen,
Manchuria. Threshed, cleaned and
wrote up seed.

c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

- 19 En route. Left Dairen 9:00 A.M.
Arr. Mukden 4:00 P.M.
Left Mukden 9:42 P.M.
- 20 En route. En route Peking, China.
Arrived Peking, China 7:45 p.m.
- 21 Peking, China. In conference with Mr. Dorsett on
explorations. Visited Temple of
Heaven grounds looking up legumes.
- 22 Tangshan, China. Collected seed and took motion pictures
in vicinity of Tangshan, Tai-Ping-Chuang
and Ta Hsin Feng.
- 23 Peking, China. Visited Peking markets and stores
in search of soybean products.
- 24 Peking, China. Visited Peking Bazaar and stores in
search of soybean products.
- 25 Peking, China. Visited bean sprout factories
and bean curd factories.

c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

W. J. Morse

Foreign Plant Introduction.

October 1

October 31, 1930.

- 26 Peking, China. Wrote on quarterly report.
- 27 Peking, China. Visited bean sprout and bean vermicelli and noodle factories.
- 28 Peking, China. Visited West Gate Botanical Garden and Exper. Sta. collecting seeds and looking over experiments.
- 29 Peking, China. Visited soy sauce factories and bean vermicelli and noodle factories.
- 30 Peking, China. Wrote up seed samples and worked on quarterly report.
- 31 Peking, China. Worked on October expense account and wrote up photo records.

c/o U. S. Consulate, Dairen, Manchuria.

March 11th 1872

Dear Mr. [Name]

Received of you

the sum of \$10.00

for the sum of \$10.00

which

is

for the sum of \$10.00

which

is

for the sum of \$10.00

which

is

for the sum of \$10.00

which

is

for the sum of \$10.00

which

is

for the sum of \$10.00

which

is

for the sum of \$10.00

which

is

for the sum of \$10.00

which

is

